



T H E
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O C T O B E R , 1 7 3 2 .

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES *in the last Session of Parliament;*
continued from Page 276.



BEFORE the House received the Report from the Committee of Supply, Mr. P——y moved,
That an humble Address be presented to his
Majesty, to give Directions to the proper
Officers to lay before the House an Account
of what Commissions in the Army and Go-
vernments of Garrisons, had been kept va-
cant, and what Savings had been made
thereupon.

Sir W——m S——d said, No such Ac-
count was ever kept at the War-Office; the
Custom there was, that when an Officer died,
the Commissary certified his Death to that
Office, that the Pay might be stopt; and
they never began to issue any Money on that
Account till a new Commission was lodged in
that Office.

Sir W——r——ge said, That the Sav-
ings on that Account could be but a meer
Trifle, not worth being taken Notice of by
that House.

Mr. P——m said, That while he was in
that Office, and he believed it was so still,
none of those Commissions were kept vacant
for any Time; so that there could be little
or no Savings on that Account; and if there
was any, the Custom had always been to leave
it to be disposed of by his Majesty as he
thought fit.

Mr. P——y. Sir, I made this Motion
in a Manner by Accident; but I don't think
it any Argument against it, to tell us, the
Savings amount to a meer Trifle; we shall
be best Judges of that when we see the Ac-
counts; and let it be what it will, if it is

saved, I won't say sunk, (being a hard Word)
we should enquire into the Application of it.
I believe there are not a great many Commis-
sions kept long vacant, but am sure some have
been kept so for a considerable Time, we ought
at least to have an Account of them. I ob-
serve there is a Demand every Year, called,
an Account of Services incurred and not pro-
vided for; I think the most proper Way of
answering it is, to have an Account of Ser-
vices provided for and not performed. In the
Civil List Revenue there is not an Office va-
cant for a Day, but what the Savings thereby
are brought to Account, and disposed of in
the most frugal Manner; the same good Man-
agement should be observed in the Army.

G——l R——s said, He supposed the same
Method was observed now as formerly in Flan-
ders; then, as soon as the Death of any Of-
ficer was certified, a new Commission was
granted to some other, and the little Savings
made that Way were left to the Disposal of
the General, as he thought best for the Pub-
lick Service.

C Mr. B——tle. Whatever is given for the
Maintenance of the Army, is Part of the Pub-
lick Money, and it is our Business to enquire
into the Disposal of every Farthing of such
Money. Formerly the Savings on this Ac-
count may perhaps amount to but a Trifle;
however, considering the great Number of
Officers we maintain, a very large Sum may
be annually saved; and if we never call for
such Account, Commissions may in Time of
Peace be kept long vacant, of Purpose to raise
Money, to convert it to Uses that may be
prejudicial to the Nation.

D Sir R——t W——le. Sir, While the Duke
of Marlborough commanded our Armies, every
vacant

vacant Commission was immediately filled up: There was indeed generally about a Week allowed for it, but what was saved that Way was generally given to the Colonel, to answer some of the extraordinary Expences he was sometimes put to, or to the Officer that succeeded, to defray the Charges of his new Commission. The same Custom is still observed, and any little Savings hereby have always been disposed of by his Majesty in the Manner I have mentioned; or have been applied to Charitable Uses, and given in small Sums to those of the Army who stood most in Need. I hope this House does not intend to take the Disposal of such Charities into their own Hands, contrary to Custom; I don't think this House can be so good a Judge as a Board of General Officers in the Disposal of such Charities, whose Advice his Majesty can always have in such Cases. As to the Civil List, there are no Savings by any Vacancies; every Place is filled up as soon as it becomes vacant, in the same Manner as in the Army; the Management in both is the same, and in both there is as much Frugality as possible.

Then the Question was put, and it was carried in the Negative.

On Jan. 28, Mr. *Winnington* presented a Bill for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of the Sugar Colonies in *America*, which was received and read the first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time.

Mr. A—n P—y. Mr. Speaker, all our Colonies in *America* are some Way or other concerned in this Bill; it is of the utmost Consequence to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and therefore should be maturely considered not only within Doors, but likewise by those without; and that we may have their Sentiments on this Occasion, I move that the Bill be printed.

Which Motion was seconded and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be printed.

Mr. W—n. Sir, As this Bill is of great Consequence to the Trade of this Nation, and to the Well-being of our Settlements in *America*, we should consider the particular Trade and Produce of every one of them; and therefore I move, that the Representations from our several Colonies, laid before the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, may be laid before this House, before we go upon the second Reading of the Bill.

Mr. B—n. Several Representations have been sent over to his Majesty from our Settlements in the *West Indies*, which have been referred to the Board of Trade, for them to report their Opinion to his Majesty: Some of them we have already given our Opinion upon; but others we have not yet had Time thoroughly to consider; however, Sir, we shall make all imaginable Dispatch, and be ready to lay

them before the House as soon as possible.

Mr. A—n P—y. As this is so important an Affair, we must wait for all those Materials which are necessary for giving us a full Information therein. There is in the Bill, as now brought in, a Clause about Lumber, which, I think, will do more Harm to the Trade of most of our Colonies, and consequently of this Nation, than all the other Clauses can do Good; but I shall have another Opportunity, I hope, of giving my Sentiments fully upon this Head.

Mr. S—ds. Sir, This Bill was last Session of Parliament a long Time before this House. The Committee that was appointed for drawing it up, were no less than 3 Months about it;

B in which Time they certainly considered every Thing that could give them any Light into the Affair. I believe every Member is persuaded, that some Measures ought to be taken, and speedily too, for encouraging our Sugar Colonies, that they may carry on a Trade at least upon an equal Footing with their Rivals in the Sugar Trade. The only Reason of the Bill's not passing last Session, was, that the other House had not Time fully to consider the Affair: I have been informed, some of their Members complained, it was hard we did not allow them 3 Weeks to consider of an Affair that we had been above 3 Months in examining into. As the present Bill contains nothing but what was in the former, I am of Opinion, there need be no Delay in the Passing of it; for I am persuaded we can receive no further Information than what has been already laid before the House, and fully considered in passing the former Bill.

Mr. O—p. Sir, In all Cases where there seems to be a Clashing of Interests, we ought to have no Regard to the particular Interest of any Country, or Set of People; the Good of the Whole should only be considered. Our Colonies are all a Part of our own Dominions; and we ought to shew an equal Respect to all.

A Petition was once presented to this House by one County, complaining that they were injured in their Trade as to the Sale of Beans by another; and they modestly prayed, that the other County should be prohibited to sell them.

Such Things may happen; and in the Case before us, if all our Plantations upon the Continent of *America* are against what is desired by the Sugar Colonies, we are to presume that the granting thereof will be a Prejudice to the particular Interests of our Continent Settlements; and surely, the Danger of hurting so considerable a Part of our Dominions, so extensive as to reach from the 34th to the G 46th Deg. of Northern Lat. will incline us to be very cautious in what we are going about.

I shall be as ready as any to encourage our Sugar Colonies; but if the Relief asked be an Injury to the Whole, or will do more Harm to

the

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the other Parts of our Dominions than it can do good to them, we must refuse it, and think of some other Methods.

We may form some Judgment from what was before us last Session; but a much more distinct Judgment from what may be brought before us now. Some of those concerned here for our Continent Settlements seemed last Year to be indifferent, and in some Manner to give the Affair up, I believe without good Authority from their Constituents; but now the Colonies themselves have had an Opportunity to consider the Affair, and to send over their Thoughts in a proper and authentick Manner, which 'tis necessary should be laid before us.

The Board of Trade are as exact and diligent in their Province, as any Board in England; they have much more Business than most others, and it will daily increase as our Colonies increase in Riches and Power. 'Tis already one of the most useful Boards we have, and while the same good Conduct is pursued, it will always be of great Advantage to the Trade of the British Dominions.

After this, it was resolved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to give Directions to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to lay before the House, Copies of all Representations and Papers laid before them, since the then last Session of Parliament, relating to the Dispute between the Sugar Colonies and Northern Colonies in America.'

Mr. W—m then moved, 'That a Committee be appointed to inspect and settle the Fees of all the Officers and Servants of their House, and to examine what Salaries, or Allowances they had from the Government, and to report the same, with their Opinion thereupon, to the House.'

Sir W—m Y—ge. Sir, Considering how much Business of Consequence now lies, or may probably come before this House during this Session, I don't think we should take up our Time with such trifling Matters. If any Complaint had been made to us of any exorbitant Fees, it would have been our Duty to enquire into it, and give all proper Redress; but as no such Complaint has been made, at least I have heard of none, I see no Reason why we should enter at present into such an Enquiry.

Mr. W—m. Sir, I did not expect this Motion would have been opposed by any in the House, and so did not think it necessary to give any Reasons for making it; but now that I am called upon, I must say, I believe it is well known, that there are great Complaints without Doors of the extravagant Charges in passing Private Bills, or in carrying any other Business through either House: Perhaps the Fault may be in the other House, but let them look to themselves; we ought at least

A to take Care that there be no Ground of Complaint in our House. We are not to wait for a Regular Complaint, for few will venture to complain in Form, because no Man knows how soon he may be forced to come back; and when any Exactions are made, they are, singly considered, so inconsiderable, that no Man thinks it worth while to complain; but many Trifles amount to a Sum, and such Things grow worse when not looked after. If there be any Evil, what I have proposed will be an effectual Remedy. I shall be sorry my Motion is not agreed to; but I will at least have the Pleasure of having made it, and thereby done what I could for preventing any Evil that may ensue.

B Mr. S—r. I must say, Gentlemen, since my Time, I know of no Exactions or exorbitant Fees that have been taken; I have been as careful in this, and made as close Enquiries as I could. Some Time ago I found a Guinea was usually given to my Secretary, on the giving out the Warrant for Writs, whereas the old Fee was but 10s. Whereupon I ordered him expressly to receive no more: And to prevent what is commonly call'd Expedition Money, I ordered, that even this Fee should not be charged or paid till after the Election, and the Oaths taken upon the Return of the Writ. The Clerk of Committees also usually got a Guinea in Place of the old Fee 13s. 4d. This I have also endeavoured to rectify, tho' in most Cases even a Guinea is small enough Reward for his Trouble and Attendance. But I believe that this Motion was made, not so much on Account of any Abuses that have been lately committed, as to prevent any such in Time to come, which ought to be every Gentleman's Care, and shall be mine, in particular, as long as I have the Honour to be in the Place where I am.

C D E F G Mr. S—ds. I am persuaded, Sir, it has always been your particular Care, that there should be no Impositions; and I believe no one thinks we have Occasion for the Committee proposed on Account of any late Exactions: But now that an Enquiry into the Fees taken by our own Servants has been proposed, I fear it may be some Imputation upon us, not to agree to the Motion. Considering how long the Fees have been settled, some of them may now be found too small; and if this Affair be referred to a Committee, they ought to increase those they judge too small, as well as diminish such as they think extravagant.

Mr. Pl—r. I hope the House will agree to the Motion, because we ought to search whether or no there be a Beam in our own Eye, in order to pull it out, before we begin to pull out the Mote that is in another's. I presume the Hon. Gentleman made this Motion only as a Prelude to something of more Consequence; I hope after we have examined into, and settled the Fees of our own Clerks

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and Servants, we shall do the same by the Officers, Clerks and Servants of all our Courts of Law. Whatever be the Case of the former, the other is a great Grievance, and complained of by the whole Nation. We have had printed Lists of those Fees laid before us; and have gone no further but only to receive them: But those who brought them in have gone a little further; they think they may now by Authority of Parliament exact all the Fees that are mentioned in those Lists; and from thence have taken Occasion to increase several of their Fees much beyond what they had formerly any Authority for; so that unless we make some proper Regulations as to all those Lists of Fees, we have by calling for them rather injured than served our Country. I shall therefore agree to the Motion now made, that we may with Decency proceed to enquire into, and settle the Fees of all our Courts of Law, and other Offices in the Nation.

Mr. W——n. According to the Order of this House, a List of the Fees of every Clerk and Servant thereof has been brought in, and, I believe, perused by most Members. I hear not of any Objection made to any of them, or that more has been at any Time taken; I therefore don't see what Use there is for a Committee. If we order them to be printed, and Copies to be fix'd up in the Publick Offices of the House, it may prevent any exorbitant Demands for the future, and be as effectual as any Thing that can be done by a Committee. The Gentlemen may have some further Design; if they have, they may proceed upon it without needlessly troubling the House, as to the Committee now moved for.

Mr. P——y. I was not at all in the Secret as to this Motion; I knew not of any further Design, so that I can't in this Affair be any Way a Blabber. I agree with the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, as to the Ordering the List of Fees to be printed; let them be printed and published, and if my worthy Friend pleases, let them be printed in the *Free Briton* too: But I can't think we ought to rest satisfied with the List delivered; we are not surely from thence to conclude, that no greater Fee has ever been taken than what is mentioned in that List: Exactions are always made in a clandestine Manner; such Secrets may be discovered by a Committee, but we are not to expect that the Authors will come voluntarily and inform the House of the Crimes they have been guilty of. Parliamentary Enquiries are terrible to those who have been guilty of any Iniquity; tho' by the Enquiry now moved for, no Iniquity shall be discovered, yet the Terror of it will be a Bar to Extortion for a long Time to come.

Upon putting the Question, it was carried in the Affirmative, and a Committee was accordingly appointed.

A On Jan. 28, was presented a Petition of Sir Thomas Lombe, alledging, 'That he had at his own Expence, and with the utmost Difficulty and Hazard, discovered and introduced into this Kingdom the Art of making fine *Italian Organzine*, or Thrown Silk, out of fine Raw Silk, by large Engines of a most curious and intricate Structure, which Commodity was absolutely necessary to carry on our Silk-Weaving Trade, and was formerly bought with our Money, ready worked in Italy: That his late Majesty had granted him a Patent for the sole making and using the said Engines for 14 Years; but that several Years of the said Term were expired before he could finish the said Engine, and by Reason of other Difficulties the whole Term was almost expired before he could bring the Manufacture to Perfection; and therefore praying the House would take his Case into Consideration, and grant him a further Term of Years for the sole making and using the said Engines, or such other Recompence or Relief, as to the House should seem meet.'

B Mr. A——n P——y said, He knew the Petitioner had been at a very great Trouble and Expence; and that a great Part of the Term granted by the Patent had passed before any Advantage could be made of his most useful Invention, and therefore he moved, that the Petition should be referred to a Committee.

C Mr. O----p said, Since the Petitioner had, at his own Expence and Hazard, introduced a most useful and necessary Manufacture, he ought to meet with all proper Encouragement: That one Engine was now finished at Derby, by which that whole County was improved, and many Poor employed, who might else have been a Burthen upon their Parishes: Therefore he seconded the Motion for a Committee.

D Sir Tb——A——n said, Patents had always been look'd upon as prejudicial to the Kingdom, especially when granted or continued for any long Term; so that their Ancestors made a Law against granting any Patent for longer than 14 Years; and it would be a dangerous Precedent to prolong the Term, or grant a new Term to a Patentee. That the Petitioner had enjoyed his Patent several Years, had carried on a vast Trade under it, and had thereby acquired a great deal of Riches, which he thought was a sufficient Recompence; and that prolonging the Term would prevent the Nation's making any Benefit of that Invention, and also give the Petitioner a farther Opportunity of disturbing all other Inventions, any Way resembling his, to the great Discouragement of all new Improvements or Manufactures; therefore he was against the Motion.

E Sir J——n R——t said, As no Man was entitled

tituled to a Patent but he who introduced some new Invention or Manufacture, he did not know, if the Petitioner had at first any Title to a Patent, for that there had been in the Parish where he lived, some such Manufacture for more than 30 Years. But if the Petitioner had at first a Title to a Patent, he could not think there was any Reason for renewing it: But as these Things would properly come under the Cognizance of the Committee, he would not be against one.

Mr. A—n P—y. Sir, The Petitioner having a Brother whose Head is well turned for the Mechanicks, and both of them being informed of the Charge this Nation was yearly put to in the Purchase of that Sort of *Italian* Thrown Silk call'd *Organzine*, and that the same was all made within the Dominions of *Savoy*, by Means of a large and curious Engine which had been kept at work for many Years there, but so secret, that no other Nation could ever yet come at the Invention; they resolved to attempt the bringing this Invention hither; they knew it was very difficult and dangerous, because the King of *Sardinia* had made it Death for any to discover this Invention, or attempt to carry it out of his Dominions: But the Petitioner's Brother resolved to venture his Person for the Benefit of his Country, and Sir *Thomas* resolved to venture his Money, and to furnish his Brother with what Sums should be necessary for executing so bold and generous a Design. His Brother went accordingly over to *Italy*, and after a long Stay, and a great Expence in that Country, he found Means to see this Engine so often, and to pry into the Nature of it so narrowly, that he made himself Master of the whole Invention, and of all the different Parts and Motions belonging thereto. After his Return to *England*, Sir *Thomas*, who knew the Excellency of his Brother's Genius, and could depend upon his Word, was convinced that he was Master of the Thing, and therefore cheerfully agreed to whatever Expence should be necessary for setting it up in *England*; but that he might have the Advantage common in such Cases, he got a grant of a Patent from his late Majesty in 1718: The Engine is so large, and there are so many Wheels, Motions, Spindles, &c. that it was 3 Years after this, before he could finish it. And then he could make no Benefit thereby, till he had instructed a Number of Persons to work the same; and before this, his *Sardinian* Majesty had heard that Engine was set up in *England*, whereupon he immediately prohibited the Exportation of Raw Silk; and before Sir *Thomas* could get a sufficient Quantity stole out of that Country, his Patent was near expiring; so that it is impossible he could as yet have got a sufficient Recompence for his Hazard and Expence. There might have been before, and may be still, some other Sorts of Twist Silk made in *England*; but there never was any such as *Or-*

ganzine made, nor any such Engine in *England*, as this: It is a very large Engine, first moved by Water, by Means of which a great many Wheels and Spindles are set a moving, and thereby great Quantities of Silk are twisted in a much finer Manner, and by much fewer Hands, than can possibly be done by any Engine that was ever yet invented.

A Mr. B—d. The Petitioner could not yet make any great Advantage of his Invention, because no Raw Silk is proper for his Purpose but the *Italian*, and he could have but little, except what was privately stole out of the Dominions of *Savoy*. He has made several Experiments of the *Turky* Raw Silk, but always found it impossible to make good *Organzine* of it. He has likewise tried the Raw Silk from *China*, and finds it would do as well as the *Italian*, but the Company keeps it at so high a Price, that it will not answer; I can find no other Reason for this, but only the great Profits that Company are resolved to make of every Thing which they have an Exclusive Privilege for dealing in. They purchase it very cheap

B C D E F G

in the Country, and the Danger or Expence of bringing it home cannot be so great, but they may sell it at a more reasonable Price. The Petitioner has also tried the Raw Silk from *Carolina*, which has answer'd extremely well, and if there were enough of it, we should not perhaps be obliged to lay out so much of the Nation's Money for *Italian* Raw Silk, nor should we need to trouble ourselves about the prohibiting of the Exportation of their Raw Silk; but as yet there is but a very little Silk produced from *Carolina*, so that the Petitioner could not make any Advantage thereby. I know not what this House may judge a proper Recompence to the Petitioner; but all possible Care ought to be taken for preventing the Invention's being carried out of this Country. If we can keep our Neighbours from stealing it from us, it will be a great Encouragement to several Branches of our Silk Manufacture; we shall have the Benefit at least of supplying most of them with *Organzine* Silk.

Mr. O—p. That Act for confining the King's Patents to 14 Years, was made in the Reign of *James I.* The Bubbles and Monopolies erected, and the many Enormities committed about that Time, had become a publick Grievance. The Reason of that Law, was to prevent any such Bubbles or Monopolies for the future. The Petitioner has never endeavoured to make a Bubble of his Affair, nor grasp at any unlawful Monopoly. He pretends only to what every new Inventor is entitled to, viz. to have the sole Use of his Invention so long as may be a just Recompence to him for his Hazard and Expence. If he has not yet had such a Recompence, we are not confined by the former Law; we ought to bring in a Bill to prolong the Term of his Patent, or to grant him some other reasonable Recompence

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compence. Raw Silk may be bought here for 16s. per Pound, but when made *Organzine*, it sells for 24s. the Difference, which is 50 per Cent. is all clear Money got to the Nation; the 8s. per Pound added to the Price of that Commodity, is all clear Gain to us, because it is added by the Labour of our own People; and since this Gain can be made only by Means of this Engine, this Gentleman has certainly brought home a very profitable Branch of Trade to his own Country, for which he deserves a Recompence. His Case ought therefore to be considered, and his Petition referred to the Consideration of a Committee.

Mr. J—n D—n. Since this Gentleman's Invention has been perfected, our Exports of Gold and Silver Lace have greatly increased; the Sort of Twist or Thrown Silk that is made by Means of his Engine, being the only proper Silk that can be used in the Manufacture of such Lace; and we having now that Sort of Silk in greater Plenty, and cheaper, than ever before, our Manufacturers in such Laces have been able to sell them much cheaper than they were ever sold here before; whence has proceeded the great Increase of our Exports of that Commodity; and when such Quantities are exported, we may be sure there is very little (if any) imported, tho' there is perhaps more of it now worn in this Country than ever before. So that I take this to be an Improvement in our Manufactures, entirely owing to this Gentleman's Invention.

After this, the Petition was, without any Division, referred to the Consideration of a Committee to examine the Matter thereof, and report the same, with their Opinion, to the House; and a Committee was accordingly appointed.

After this Affair was over, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty; and a Motion being made and seconded, that 25,348l. 2s. be granted to his Majesty upon Account for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea-Hospital*, for 1732,

Mr. P---y stood up and said, Sir, I do not now rise up to make any Motion; but I am, in Duty to my Country, and to those who do me the Honour to give me a Place in this House, bound to take Notice of some Accounts or Estimates laid before us, which to me seem somewhat extraordinary. I must in general observe, that the Estimates of the publick Expence increase every Year: From Year to Year there is always some New Article to be provided for, or some Addition made to the Old. If we at any Time get free of an extraordinary Charge, it always leaves some Marks behind; there is always some Part of it remains, and is continu'd to be a Burden upon the People: These small Remains, and

these annual Additions, by thus yearly increasing, may come at last to be a Burden too heavy to be born. By the Estimate now laid before us, the Article of *Chelsea-College* appears to be heavier than it was last Year; during the last War this Nation maintained near 200,000 Men, of which near 90,000 were National Troops, yet towards the End of that War, the Pensioners of *Chelsea-College* were not above 2000, whereas if we include the Regiment of Invalids, and the several Independent Companies of Invalids, they are now above 4000 Men. I do not doubt of the Care of the Commissioners to conform to the Rules of that Hospital:

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But many who are by the Rules entitled to be taken in, may not be proper Objects of Charity. There is a Sort of Emulation among the Officers, who shall have the most young and best-looked Fellows in their Regiment: Hence many a brave old Soldier is discharged, to make room for a spruce young Fellow, who can powder his Hair, and dress so as to make a good Appearance at a Review, tho' the old Man be perhaps the better Soldier, and willing

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these immortal old Men, that might have served a great while as good Soldiers even in a Marching-Regiment, especially in Time of Peace. At the last Scrutiny Into the Affairs of that Hospital, in which a Right Hon. Person had a principal Concern, above half of the Persons whose Names were entered as Pensioners could not be found; and of those who were entered as Lettermen, above 100, which was at least one half, were discharged; I do not indeed know why there should be any entered in that Character.

We have heard much, Sir, of the fine Roads lately made thro' the Highlands of Scotland, and I doubt not of their being such as represented, nor of the Gentleman's faithful and frugal Management of that Affair, which was committed to him; but I can't see what made such a Design so absolutely necessary; these *Highlanders*, it is true, were made appear terrible before they were known, but after we got a little more into their Acquaintance, they appear'd but Men; and after they were disarmed, I can't see there was any great Occasion for this extraordinary Expence, for which I find there is now charged about the Sum of 10,000l. but since we have been at this Expence, and the *Highlands* are thereby made accessible, there is certainly no further Occasion for the 6 *Highland* Companies, which are kept up only for preserving the Peace; these 6 Companies amount to above 500 Men, and

and they cost the Publick much above 5000*l.* yearly; this Expence may be now saved, and all the Service they can possibly do, may for the future be performed by Detachments from the Regiments, which are kept in that Part of the Island.

Sir W—m S—d. I have served some Time at the Board for admiting Pensioners into *Cbelsea-Hospital*; in all my Time, and I believe for severall Years before, all imaginable Care has been taken to admit only such as were justly entitled to that Publick Charity, or rather that Publick Reward for a long and faithful Service; only such as had been disabled in the Service, or had served their Country for at least 20 Years, and were discharged as unfit for further Service. The Soldiers were always obliged to bring Certificates from their Officers of the Time of their Service, or of the Manner of their having been disabled. We have been so cautious as to make the Fellows strip to the Skin, that we might the better judge whether they were actually disabled and unfit for Service; and after such strict Enquiry, we could not in Conscience, we could not in Humanity, refuse to admit them.

Sir J—n R—t. It seems strange, that notwithstanding our long Peace, the Number of those Pensioners, and the Publick Charge for maintaining them, should be every Day increasing: 20 Years Service is a long Term, but yet it is not always a proper Qualification; if a Man enters young into the Service, as most do, he may have been a Soldier 20 Years, and yet very fit for Service, or for any Day-Labour; and if such a Man be discharged, I see not why the Publick should maintain him; he may work for his Daily Bread. The Publick should not encourage any Man to live idle, if he can earn a Subsistence by his daily Labour: I believe, Sir, many Pensioners of *Cbelsea-Hospital* have Wives and Children, and not only can, but do earn as much by their Labour as might maintain them and their Families; what they have from the Publick only encourages their Extravagance: That Hospital was never design'd for such Men, but as a charitable Relief for those whose great Age, or Sufferings in the publick Service, had render'd incapable of maintaining themselves; and such can only regularly be admitted Pensioners upon the Publick.

Mr. P—m. Sir, Since I have been one of the *Cbelsea* Board, there have been few or no Impositions put upon the Commissioners. The Gentleman is mistaken, if he thinks, that the Number of the Pensioners is this Year increased; on the contrary, there are 22 fewer Pensioners than there were the last; it is true, the Sum charged is larger now than it was last Year, but that proceeds from this

being Leap Year; a Day's Subsistence for the whole Number of Pensioners amounts to a much larger Sum, than the Savings by the Decrease in the Number of Pensioners amount to.

The great Increase of Pensioners upon the College within these few Years past, is easy to account for. Some Time ago two or three Regiments were brought over from *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, that had been in Garrison for 15 or 16 Years; in all which Time there had been few or no Men discharged; but upon their being brought home, the Change of the Air, added to their Age and Infirmities, made most of them unfit for a March, or any Duty; and it being then easy for the Officers to supply their Places with young Men fit for Service, great Numbers were discharged; so that the most Part of those two or three Regiments came all upon the Hospital at once. Another Reason of the Increase of those Pensioners, is, that there is as yet but a very bad Provision for decayed Soldiers in the Hospital in *Ireland*, so that whenever any Regiment is brought over from thence in the Course of changing, the old and disabled Men, who in *Ireland* did all they could to conceal their Age and Infirmitiy, then begin to solicit, and often obtain a Discharge and Certificate, in order to get themselves entered as Pensioners in *Cbelsea-College*: This has been a Sort of Grievance, but his Majesty is doing all he can to get it rectify'd, as he does with Respect to every

D Grievance as soon as ever he discovers it.

It must be granted that 20 Years Service is not always a proper Qualification; and I have known several Examples, when a sturdy well-looked Man has come with a proper Discharge and a Certificate from his Officer, to be admitted upon the College, the Board has examined him as to the Method of his obtaining his Discharge, and if it appeared, he had solicited the same, they have refused to admit him; and if he had not solicited it, but was willing to continue in the Service, the Board has sent him back to the Regiment, with Orders to his Officer to receive him.

As to the High Roads made thro' the Highlands of *Scotland*, they are certainly of great Use to that Country, and the whole Nation, because of the easy Access that is thereby made to and from that Country; and the Expence will appear to be very small, when compared with the great Charges that have formerly been brought in for marching Detachments thro' the said Country; so that the Hon. Gentleman who had the Direction of making those Roads, has taken the utmost Care to see the Design executed in the most faithful and frugal G Manner, and has thereby done a signal Service to his Country and to Posterity.

[To be continued.]

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.

Hyp-Dotter, Oct. 3. №. 95.

Dr. Clarke, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Woolaston, defended, against the Aspersions in a late Libel.

IS it a Mark of Honesty to represent these three Men as Enemies to Jesus Christ, when Dr. Clarke's Book call'd, *the Evidences of Revealed Religion*, is one of the strongest Demonstrations of Christianity that ever appeared; when he has so often affirmed, and so beautifully prov'd in his Writings, that a good Deist is obliged by his own Reasons to be a Christian; when he so strongly answer'd the Objections of the Free-Thinkers against the Books of the New Testament; when he defended the Immortality of the Soul against a crack-brain'd Nonjuror, Mr. Dodwell, &c. when he vindicated the Messias against Mr. Collins's *Grounds and Reasons*; when he has written a *Paraphrase* on the Gospel, to propagate its Faith and most amiable Moral; when to my Knowledge, there was not a better Christian, a more polite universal Scholar, a Man of more valuable Endowments, and more exact Piety, or a more accomplish'd Master of the most agreeably instructive Conversation? Does it follow, that Dr. Clarke did not believe the Godhead of Jesus Christ, because he did not believe this or that *human Explication* of it? No: Every human Explication, as such, in Point of Authority, is on a Level; and the Dr. had as good a Right to propose his Explication as any other Man.

Mr. Locke was a Christian, he has written a distinct Piece to evidence the Truth of the Christian Religion, as well as several Comments on the Epistles of St. Paul: There is a Common-Place-Book of the Bible, and a Harmony of the Gospels, ascrib'd to Mr. Locke: His Chapter of the Bound-

daries of Faith and Reason sufficiently justifies his own Faith. Mr. Locke is charg'd by John-a-Noaks, with being a *Materialist*, and an *Atheist*; one Argument he brings for it is, That he asserts Thought is not essential to

A the Soul; therefore, he concludes, he is taking from us the most noble Idea of the Thinking Power that made the World. But how is that taking from us the most noble Idea of the Divine Creator, when Mr. Locke's Essay is on *Human Understanding*, and he only affirms, That no Reasons yet alledg'd sufficiently shew that the Act of Thinking is essential to the Soul of Man, inseparable from it? Did Mr. Locke ever affirm, that *Thought is not essential to God?* Or imply that Proposition? C There is no such Passage in Mr. Locke; he was not treating of the *Divine Mind*, but the Powers and Functions of the Soul of Man only.

Mr. Perspective, who has broke thro' all Bounds of Religion, Truth, good Manners, and common Decency, attacks likewise Mr. Woolaston's Book of the *Religion of Nature*, which he affirms to be ' independent of ' God, and that not one Passage in ' the sacred Writings could deserve ' a Place in it.' Yet Mr. Woolaston quotes the *Scripture*, and not only that, but the *Fathers* and the *Rabbins* almost in every Page: He demonstrates a God, and says, *Revelation ought to be treated with the highest Regard, believ'd and obey'd; he always insisted on it; it is, as it were, the Burden of his Song; Natural Religion is so far from undermining Revelation, that it paves the Way for it.* He speaks of God, and argues from God almost in every Chapter.

I could have handled this Libel in a different Method; but since it would abuse the Government as Atheistical, I thought it my Duty to invalidate that vile Aspersion: And since Mr. Perspective has propos'd an empty Scull for

for the Hermitage, his own might suffice; (See p. 250.) as for his Stroke from the two Heads over Temple-Bar, let him remember that the Ghosts of *Algernon Sidney*, *Lord Russel*, *Sir Edm. Godfrey*, the Slain by *Jefferies* in the *West*, *Cornish*, &c. &c. &c. cry aloud for more.

Free Briton, Oct. 5. N^o 149.

Government compar'd to a Pyramid:
From Sir Wm. Temple's *Essay on the Original and Nature of Government.*

THE Firmness of any Government is best judged by the Rules of *Architecture*; which teach, that a *Pyramid* is of all Figures the firmest, and most secure against all Shocks; and the broader its Bottom and sharper its Top, the firmer it grows.

The Ground of all Government is the Consent of the People, proceeding from various Causes; and that Government, which takes in the Consent of the greatest Number of the People, may justly be said to have the broadest Bottom; and if it terminate in the Authority of one single Person, it may be said to have the narrowest Top, answerable to the firmest Sort of *Pyramid*.

But a Government, which, by grossing the Interests and losing the Affections of the People, leaves out of its Compass the greatest Part of their Consent, may be said to narrow its Bottom; and if this be done to serve the Ambition, not only of one, but of two or more, that come to share in the Government, by this Means the Top may be said to grow broader; and in Proportion to both these, the Stability of the Figure is impair'd.

Hence, a Monarchy, where the Prince governs by the Affections of the People, or the Bulk of them, is the safest and firmest Government: And a Popular State, which is not

founded in the general Humours and Interests of the People, but only of the Persons who share in the Government, is of all others the most unstable. Again, a Monarchy, the less it takes in of the People's Opinions, and the more of the Passions and Interests of particular Men, the more unstable it grows: And a Common-wealth, the more it takes in of the general Humour and Bent of the People, and the more it spires up to a Head by the Authority of some one Person, founded on the Love and Esteem of the People, the firmer it stands.

Hence it was, that the small *Athenian State* resisted with Success the Power of the *Persians*, in the Time of *Miltiades* and *Themistocles*: *Rome* C that of the *Gauls*, in the Time of *Camillus*; and the vast Armies of *Afric*, *Spain*, and the greatest Part of *Italy* in the *Carthaginian Wars*, (under the Conduct of several great Captains, but chiefly *Fabius* and *Scipio*.) The little Principality of

D*Epir*e was invincible by the whole Power of the *Turks* in three several Invasions under their Prince *Castrion* (commonly call'd *Scanderbeg* :) The Kingdom of *Leon* and *Oviedo*, by all the Wars of the *Moors* and *Saracens* for many Ages: The State of *Venice*, by those of the *Turks*: The *Switzers*, by the Power of the Emperors; and the *Hollanders* by that of *Spain*: Because in all these Wars, the People were united and spirited by the common Love of their Country, Liberty or Religion; or by the more particular Esteem and Love of their Princes and Leaders.

In the Conquest of the *Lydians* by *Cyrus*, and the *Persians* by *Alexander*; or the great *Asian* and *Egyptian* Kings by the *Roman State*, and of all the *Roman Provinces* by the several Northern (or barbarous) Nations; of the *Spaniards* by the *Moors*; the *Gauls* by the *Franks*; and of our ancient *Britons* by the *Saxons*; it is

easy to see that the Resistances were render'd weak, either by the soft Dispositions of the People, under the Examples of vicious or luxurious Princes, whom they neither honour nor willingly obey; or by the common Hatred of their present Servitude; or the distracted Factions of a discontented Nation, under no Authority grounded upon the general Love or Esteem of the People.

Of Instability and Changes of Governments, by narrowing their Bottoms, which are the Consent or Concurrence of the People's Affections and Interests, all Stories and Ages afford continual Example; and of this, the frequent Tumults, Seditions and Alterations in the Commonwealths of *Atbens* and *Rome*, and the several violent Changes in the Races or Persons of the Princes of *England*, *France*, and *Spain*, are remarkable Instances.

But the two freshest Examples may be drawn from the Revolutions in *England* in the Year 60, and of *Holland* in 72. In the first, the usurp'd Powers thought themselves secure in the Strength of an unfoil'd Army of above 60,000 Men; yet we saw them forc'd to give Way to the current Honour of the People, in Favour of their antient and lawful Government; and this mighty Army of a sudden lose their Heart and Strength, and content themselves to be moulded again in the Mass of the People; and by conspiring with the general Humour, make Way for the King's glorious Restauration, without a Drop of Blood drawn in the End of the Quarrel, the Beginning and Course whereof had been so fatal to the Kingdom.

The Constitution of the Government in *Holland* had continued 20 Years in the Hands of their popular Magistrates, after the Exclusion or Intermission of the Authority of the House of *Orange*, upon the Death of the last Prince, and Infancy of this. The Pensioner de Witt, a most able

Minister, had the chief Direction of their Affairs for 18 Years; and he and his Party had reduc'd not only all the Civil Charges in his Province, but in a manner all the Military Commands, out of the Hands of the Friends of the House of *Orange*: And all this had been attended with the perpetual Success of their Affairs at home and abroad. Yet the general Humour of Kindness in the People, to their old Form of Government under the Princes of *Orange*, grew up with the Age and Virtues of the young Prince (*afterwards our King William*) so as to raise a Prospect of some unavoidable Revolution among them long before it arriv'd: And we have seen it grow to that Height in this present Year, upon the Prince's coming to the 22d of his Age (the Time assign'd him by their Constitution for entering on the publick Charges of their Milice) that tho' it had found them in Peace, it must have occasion'd some violent Sedition; but meeting with the Conjunction of a foreign Invasion, it broke out into so furious a Rage, and such general Tumults, as ended in the Blood of their chief Ministers, the Displacing all who were suspected to be of their Party, and the full Restitution of the Prince's Authority to the highest Point any of his Ancestors ever enjoyed.

Daily Courant, Oct. 5.

The Happiness of the British Constitution.

AFTER several Things said about Liberty, in a Dialogue between *Timon* and *Lycurgus*, and the latter's mentioning the dismal Consequences of arbitrary Power in one Person; *Timon* asks, Have the Nobles or Commons observed more Moderation in their Rule? Tell me if the Senate of *Venice*, or the Council of State at the *Hague*, have not in some Instances treated their Subjects as

avalierly as the Court of Versailles, or the Escorial?

Lycurgus answers, I will neither deny nor affirm that at present. But, as for ourselves, we have this Advantage, from the mixt Form of the English Government, that each Part of it is a Check upon the Faults and Extravagancies of the others. The Power of the Crown is at hand to interpose its Influence, and, in many Cases, to stem the Fury of a wilful and unreasonable People; tho' perhaps it is not (as indeed it ought not to be) able to divert them from any just and well founded Resolution for their own Security. On the other Side, the Strength and natural Importance of the *Commons* is the best Security from any Incroachments of the Crown, without interrupting him that wears it in those Offices and generous Prerogatives of Sovereignty which justly recommend a Kingly Government; and on which the Encouragement of Arts, and the Growth of National Greatness, so much depend. And in case of any Difference between the Prince and his *People*, it is a peculiar Happiness of England to have a *third Body* in the *Legislature*, who, as they derive a great deal from the Crown, so in a more ample Manner do they enjoy the Liberties, Privileges, and Properties of *Subjects*, and have therefore the justest Reason to watch against the Violences of either. And thus are the People of England not only for the *present* freer than the rest of the World, but more secured (as far as human Policy can do it) against the Loss of their Liberty for the *future*.

Timon then objects the Millions of Money that the preserving this Constitution has cost us, whence proceeds that Load of Debt, says he, under which we now groan, and our Children will groan after us. To which *Lycurgus* replies:

Our Constitution has indeed cost

us a great deal, to preserve it in its present Perfection; but we have not yet paid more for it than it is really worth; nor do we at all repine at the Millions we have spent, nor those which we yet owe, in Maintenance

A of this great *Anniversary* (of the Revolution.) A People who, in the

Time of Danger, were all ready to risque their Lives, may very well venture their Money, to make good a Revolution, which, as it saved them from certain *present* Ruin, so has it given them the best Security of Happiness this World can afford for the *future*.

If there are any Distempers to which our *Constitution* is liable, such perhaps as are common alike to political and natural Bodies, and owing to their florid Health and C sanguine Complexion; these Evils may be very well born, since no one did ever wish himself in a sickly consumptive State, to be rid of those little Heats, Eruptions, and feverish Fits, which ever attend the Richness and Excess of Health.

Till we can see Perfection justly inscrib'd upon any human Invention, we ought not to be angry that we do not meet it in any of the Systems of Politicks, or the elaborate Models of State Philosophers. 'Tis enough that we know our own Constitution (the Acquisition of our wise and gallant Ancestors) to be as free from great Inconveniences, as it is the Office of all wise and good Men, to watch over the little incident ones that remain, with that exact Balance of Zeal and Moderation which is necessary to perpetuate so happy a Constitution of Government to the End of Time.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 7. N° 209.

Of Spectres and Apparitions.

GOME are over-credulous in these Stories, others sceptical and distrustful, and a third Sort perfectly infidel. Mr. *Locke* assures us, we have as clear an Idea of *Spirit*, as

of Body: But if it be ask'd, How a Spirit, that never was embodied, can form to itself a Body, and come up into a World where it has no Right of Residence, and have all its Organs perfected at once; or how a Spirit, once embodied, but now in a separate State, can take up its Carcass out of the Grave, sufficiently repaired, and make many Resurrections before the last; or how the Dead can counterfeit their own Bodies, and make to themselves an Image of themselves; by what Ways and Means, since Miracles ceas'd, this Transformation can be effected; by whose Leave and Permission, or by what Power and Authority, or with what wise Design, and for what great Ends and Purposes all this is done, we cannot easily imagine; and the *Divine* and *Philosopher* together will find it very difficult to resolve such Questions.

Before the *Christian Era*, some Messages from the other World might be of Use, if not necessary, in some Cases, and on some extraordinary Occasions; but since that Time we want no new, nor can have any surer Informations.

As for the great *Evil Spirit*, 'tis his Interest to be mask'd or invisible. Among his own sworn Vassals, and upon certain Days of State and Solemnity, he may allow himself to appear in Disguise at a publick *Pawwowing* (which is attested by a whole Cloud of Travellers) with all the Terrors necessary to confirm his Worshippers in their abject and implicit Slavery: But there is no Instance of his Appearing among us, except what is produc'd by the learned *Eckard*, at a Time when our Country was hardly *Christian*, and to a *Man* in such a close Alliance with him, that it was reasonable to suppose, two such dear and intimate Friends should every now and then contrive to have a personal Meeting and Conference.

Some *Ghosts* and *Spirits* owe their

Existence to a timorous or distemper'd Imagination, in the Midst of a dark and gloomy Interval; others take their Rise from the reciprocal Pleasure of Deluding, and of being deluded: And for the rest, we must impute them to the early Errors of Infancy, and a motly Mixture of the low and vulgar Education: *Mothers* and *Grandmothers*, *Aunts* and *Nurses*, begin the Cheat, and from little Horrors and hideous Stories of *Bugbears*, *Mormoes* and *Fairies*, *Rare-head* and *Bloody Bones*, *Walking Lights*, *Will-a-Whisp*s and *Hobgoblins*, they train us up by Degrees to the Belief of a more substantial *Ghost* and *Apparition*. Thus instructed, or thus imposed upon, we begin to listen to the old legendary and traditional Accounts of local *Ghosts*, which, like the *Genii* of the *Antients*, have been reported, Time immemorial, to haunt certain particular Family Seats, and Cities, famous for their Antiquity and Decays. Of this Sort are the Apparitions that are Natives and Denizens of *Verulam*, *Silchester*, *Reculver*, and *Rocheſter*; the *Dæmon* of *Tedworth*, the *Black Dog* of *Winchester*, and the *Barr Guest* of *York*. From hence we proceed to many other Extravagancies of the same Kind, and give some Share of Credit to the out-lying *Night-Walkers* and *Suburban Ghosts*, rais'd by petty *Printers*, and *Half-Penny Pamphleteers*.

The Apparition of *Madam Veal*, because it recommends the Original Author, Mons. *Drelincourt*, and his elaborate Discourse upon *Death*, to all Readers, must therefore be of singular Use to the *Translator* as well as the *Editor*: And there are many others, of which no Account can be given but from Trick and Design, to promote some Temporal Interest; as, to bring a hard-mouth'd *Malefactor* to Confession; to oblige an unrelenting Parent to be reconcil'd to a Son or Daughter; or to sink the Rents of a House: And some Houses are said to

to be haunted just as some old Women are said to be Witches, only because they are squalid and uncouth, dilapidated and out of Repair.

But when we come to read of the Ghost of Sir George Villers, of the Piper of Hammell, the Daemon of Moscow, or of the famous German Colonel, mention'd by the Sieur Ponti, and see the great Names of Clarendon, Boyle, &c. affix'd to these Accounts, we begin to find Reasons for our Credulity, till at last we are convinc'd by a whole Conclave of Ghosts, met together in the Works of a Glanvill or a Moreton.

Various Methods are proposed by the Learned for the Laying of Ghosts. Artificial ones are easily quieted, if we only take them for real and substantial Beings, and proceed accordingly. Thus, when a Fryar, personating an Apparition, haunted the Apartment of the late Emperor Joseph, the present King Augustus, then at the Imperial Court, flung him out of the Window, and laid him upon the Pavement so effectually, that he never rose or appear'd again.

The Writer concludes with a memorable Conference between the late Dr. Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, and the late Mr. Justice Powell; the former a zealous Defender of Ghosts, and the latter somewhat sceptical about them. They had had several Altercations upon the Subject; and once when the Bp. made a Visit to the Justice, the latter contracting the Muscles of his Face into an Air of more than usual Severity, assur'd the Bp. that since their last Disputation, besides his Lordship's strong Reasons, he had met with no less Proof than ocular Demonstration to convince him of the real Existence of Ghosts. How! (says the Bishop) ocular Demonstration? Well! I have preach'd, I have printed upon the Subject; but nothing will convince you Scepticks but ocular Demonstration. I am glad, Mr. Justice, you are become a Convert: But

pray, Sir, How went this Affair? I beseech you, let me know the whole Story. My Lord, (answers the Justice) as I lay one Night in my Bed, and had gone thro' the better Half of my first Sleep, it being about Twelve; on a sudden I was wak'd by a very strange and uncommon Noise, and heard something coming up Stairs, and stalking directly towards my Room. I had the Courage to rouze myself upon my Pillow, and to draw the Curtain just as I heard my Chamber Door open, and saw a faint glimmering Light enter my Chamber. Of a blue Colour, no doubt, (says the Bishop). Of a pale Blue (answers the Justice). But give me your Favour, my good Lord! the Light was followed by a tall, meagre, and stern Personage, who seem'd to be of the Age of Seventy, in a long dangling Rug Gown, bound round his Loins with a broad Leather Girdle: His Beard was thick and grizly; he had a large Fur Cap on his Head, and a long Staff in his Hand; his Face was full of Wrinkles, and seem'd to be of a dark and sable Hue. I was struck with the Appearance of so surprising a Figure, and felt some Shocks which I had never before been acquainted with. Soon after the Spectre had entered my Room, with a hasty, but somewhat a stately Pace, it drew near my Bed, and star'd me full in the Face. And did you not speak to it? (interrupted the Bishop, with a good deal of Emotion). With Submission, my Lord (says the Justice) and please to indulge me only in a few Words more. But Mr. Justice! Mr. Justice! (replies the Bishop still more hastily) you should have spoken to it: There was Money bid, or a Murder committed; and give me Leave to observe, that Murder is a Matter cognizable by Law, and this came regularly into Judgment before you. Well, my Lord, you will have your Way; but in short I did speak to it. And what Answer, Mr. Justice, I pray you, What Answer did it make you? My Lord, the Answer was, not without

without a Thump with the Staff, and a Shake of the Lanthorn, That he was the Watchman of the Night, and came to give me Notice, that he had found the Street Door open; and that unless I rose and shut it, I might chance to be robb'd before Break of Day.

The Moment these Words were out of the good Judge's Mouth, the Bishop vanish'd with much more Haste than did the suppos'd Ghost, and in as great a Surprize at the Justice's Scepticism, as the Justice was in at the Bishop's Credulity.

London Journal, Oct. 7. No. 693.

A Vindication of the Character of Pericles. (See p. 300.)

THE Craftsman, to abuse a present great Man, has collected a few Scraps from the inveterate Enemies of Pericles, and from the Comic Poets, and then added to his Charge Actions infinitely worse than the most malicious of his Adversaries ever dreamt of; neglecting the general History of the Man, and all the great Things said of him by impartial Historians; and then calls this the Character of Pericles.

Mr. D'Anvers has done by Pericles, what an Englishman, 100 Years hence, (if the Craftsman lives so long) would do by taking the Character of Sir

R——— W——— from his Papers; he would find 100 Falshoods to one Truth.

The Power of Pericles (tho' obtain'd by superior Wisdom, and great Abilities honestly apply'd) made him envied and hated: Hence his Enemies invented 1000 false Stories against him; his Mistakes were rais'd into Crimes, and his Virtues turn'd into Vices. His Courage was call'd in Question, because for the Good of his Country, he preferr'd Peace to War: For this, Cleon, at the Head of the Malecontents, got him lampoon'd in Songs and Ballads. And we have

modern Cleons, as well as modern Pericles's.

He got and preserv'd his Power by the Force of superior Abilities, by his matchless Eloquence, his Liberality, Humanity, and unbias'd

A Regard to the Happiness of the People. These Virtues enabled him for 40 Years together to keep his Power, against the Struggles of such great Statesmen as Ephialtes, Leocrates, Myronides, Cimon, Tolmides and Thucydides; and, after the Banishment of **B** Thucydides, to hold his Ground 15 Years longer. For the Truth of all this, see Plutarch.

Cicero bears Testimony to the Power of his Eloquence; he says, it charm'd by its Sweetness, was admir'd for its Copiousness, and fear'd for its Force, and that it thunder'd and lighten'd when he spoke. And Thucydides confesses, like a generous Adversary, that 'twas not his Eloquence alone, but the big Opinion the People had of him, from his Integrity, and Freedom from Bribery and Corruption, which made him so powerful. As a full Proof of this, he was earnestly invited by the Citizens, after Age and some Misfortunes had made him weary of Power, to come to the Tribunal or Pleading-Place, and was there strongly desir'd to resume it.

EThe Areopagus, which he put an End to, was a Court of Justice, once venerable indeed for its Wisdom and Virtue, but, then basely degenerate, and become infamous by its Tyranny and Vices.

F'Twas his Misfortune to live in the Dregs of the Athenian Commonwealth, when their Vices had made them ripe for Destruction: None but a Man of his superior Talents, as Plutarch observes, could have kept it off so long; for he alone, kept their Passions within some Bounds, and hindered them from breaking out into those Extremities, which, soon after his Death dissolved the Commonwealth, and

and ended in the final Destruction of Athens.

This is the Truth relating to Pericles: But Mr. D'Anvers wanted a Parallel to sling at the Head of a Minister. Such Corrupting of antient History, to serve the vile Purpose of A Defamation, is one of the basest Prostitutions of a Pen that a publick Writer can be guilty of.

Fog's Journal, Oct. 7. № 205.

How to preserve the Constitution.

MACHIAVEL says, that they who govern'd the State of Florence from 1434 to 1494, were wont to say, that it was necessary every five Years to review the State; for otherwise it would be very hard to maintain it.—They call'd reviewing the State, reducing the People to the same Terror and Awe as they had upon them of old, when every Man was punish'd according to his Crime, let his Quality be what it would.

He lays it down likewise, That Monarchies as well as Commonwealths have often Occasion to be reduc'd to their first Principles; which, he says, was done in France by the Parliaments, who revived the antient Government as often as they oppos'd the King in his *Arrets*, and call'd great Delinquents to an Account, whose Crimes, if they are suffer'd to grow, cannot be reform'd but with Disorder of the whole Government.

For Want of continuing and pursuing the like Courses, the French have lost their old Constitution, and are now under the absolute Sway of a single Person; And that we in England continue still to be a free People, is chiefly owing to that Power, which our Ancestors have from Time to Time exerted, of impeaching such of the great ones, as they saw entering upon Measures plainly tending to introduce arbitrary Power.

In short, if such as represent the People are uncorrupt, unbias'd, and disinterested; if they diligently attend the Nation's Service; if they carefully watch Encroachments upon the Constitution; if they make Provision against future Evils; if they look narrowly into the Debts and Expences of the Nation; if they hold a strong Hand over the Men of Business; and if in this Matter private Persons perform their Duty to the Publick; we shall not fail to see B a steady Course of Honesty and Wisdom in such as are trusted with the Administration of Affairs: For it may be laid down for a certain Maxim, That Statesmen will hardly be negligent, corrupt, or arbitrary, when C they are overlook'd with careful Eyes, by so considerable a Part of the Constitution.

And where Things are well administer'd, that Country will always increase in Wealth and Power. Have we not before our Eyes the Example of Spain, labouring under publick and D private Wants, occasion'd by nothing but a long Series of Misgovernment? What has preserv'd the Venetians for 13 Centuries against the most potent Leagues, but that the Goodness of their Constitution has enabled them to do great Things with a very little? E Would People under a Tyrant, or indeed under a good Form of Government ill-managed, have defended themselves with such Courage as Venice and Holland have done?

Craftsman, Oct. 7. № 327.

IN a Dialogue between Sir George Worthy and Mr. Freeman; the latter begins thus: Pray, Sir, What could be the Reason of fitting out a Fleet in such an Hurry to rendezvous at the Nore?

Sir G. Why every Body thought the Government under some Apprehensions from the Spaniards; but when the Craftsman ask'd the same Question, Mr. Walsingham made a Jest

Jest of it, and told us, with his usual Modesty, that what was call'd fitting out a Fleet, was only Manning our usual Number of Guardships.

Mr. F. But is it customary to alarm the Nation with an hot Press upon such an Occasion; or for so great an Admiral as Sir Charles Wager to hoist his Flag on board a Guardship in Time of Peace?

Sir G. No, Sir: that Pretence was of a Piece with Mr. Walsingham's other Apologiss, and look'd upon with the same Contempt; but whatever might be the Reasons of this extraordinary Equipment, a Stop was immediately put to the Pressing, the Admiral struck his Flag, and the Ships were reduc'd to their usual Complement, as Guardships, as soon as Advice arrived that the Spaniards were safely landed at Oran. (See p. 224.)

They then fall upon the Business of the Pragmatick Sanction; and most of what they say is the same in Substance with what is deliver'd by the Cosmopolite; (see p. 288.) In Conclusion Sir G. says, It must be allow'd this Engagement is a Thing of a very extraordinary Nature, and may be attended with fatal Consequences to all Europe. As to the Emperor's Guaranty of our Establishment in the House of Hanover, it is a Case of so different a Nature, that I should have taken no Notice of it, if several Writers had not insisted on it as an Argument for our Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction. (See p. 304.) In the first Place, our Establishment was a publick Act, and the Persons design'd to succeed were openly nominated and declared to all the World; so that the Reasons of it might be weigh'd, and the Consequences consider'd. In the next Place, these Writers ought to remember that the Emperor did not take this Engagement upon himself, till the Contingency had happen'd, and the present Family were fully settled in the

Throne. Nay, he actually refused to guaranty our Succession, after it had taken Effect, till his late Majesty had obtain'd the Possession of Sicily for him by the Quadruple Alliance. Now, will any Body pretend to compare this Case to that of an Engagement in Nubibus, to guaranty a Succession not yet known, and without any beneficial Consideration, unless the Enjoyment of present Peace ought to extinguish all Regard to future Consequences? I shall only add that when this Guaranty was first proposed to his late Majesty, it was look'd upon as so unreasonable a Demand, that the Author of the Enquiry insisted on it as one just Ground of Suspicion that the Emperor had a Design of picking a Quarrel with us, and therefore made this Proposal, with no other View than to blow up the Flames.

Mr. F. concludes, I think we ought sincerely to wish for the long Life of his Imperial Majesty, and that he may be bleis'd with male Issue, as the only D Incident, that can prevent the Confusions and Calamities, which seem to threaten Europe, in her present Circumstances.

Hyp-Doctor, Oct. 10. N°. 96.

THIS Paper is levelled against the two preceding ones, viz. of Fog and the Craftsman. He rallies Fog for the Frequency of his Quotations from Machiavel. Whenever his Author's Wits, says he, are grown lethargick, then up rises old Nick Machiavel. Fog has supply'd a great Number of his Journal Water-Works from those Italian Pipes. Machiavel was First Minister to the Son of a Pope, Cæsar Borgia; for Popes have Sons, and are therefore call'd Holy Fathers; which demonstrates that Fog, in recommending him, is a true G Protestant, and a Friend to the Church of England. I hope all Lovers of Fog will speak out, and own that Machiavel is their Bible, and their Creed, and

and that the *Foggate* Part of the City and Country Divines will take their Texts out of *Machiavel*, and preach up Orthodox sound Principles from his Revelation of State-Mysteries: That they will order the Charity-Boys to sing Hymns out of him, and instead of, What is thy Name? make the first Questions, What is thy *Conscience*? Answer, *Machiavel*. Who gave thee that *Conscience*? *Fog*, in my reading of him on Saturday last. What did *Fog* then do for thee? He then instructed me that *Machiavel* was a famous Preceptor of Kings, Princes, States, and Ministers: It being his Doctrine that Men should pretend to be just, but be solid Knaves, and hearty Hypocrites when it is for their Purpose; farther, that if they are truly just and equitable, they will not be able long to succeed, and that therefore they ought, according to the Difference of Times and Occasions, to make use of the Lyon's Skin, or the Fox's Tail, that is, sometimes of open Violence and Force, and sometimes of Dissimulation and Deceit. If ever there was a cool deliberate Scheme of Unrighteousness, it is in *Machiavel*, who is *Fog's* Oracle, the Fountain of his Wisdom and Opinions.

He rallies the *Craftsman* for giving his Readers the same Subject over and over again, in a different Dress, and for his teasing the *Pragmatick Sanction*; and says all may be decided by this fair State of the Case, *viz.* Whether more ill Consequences will not probably attend the Contests and Competitions for the *Imperial Crown*, if the Emperor dies without Issue Male, than will attend the fixing of that Crown in the Female Heirs provisionally, and thereby preventing the Confusion and Hazards of opposite Pretensions.

In the Light of this one Question which is fair and distinct, it will appear, that all the Arguments of the *Cosmopolite's* Letter, &c. against

the *Pragmatick Sanction* make for it: They plead the possible Dissent, Division, Disagreement, contrary jar-ring Claims, and Opposition of others, both Families and States: But the *Pragmatick Sanction* puts a Stop to those rising Contentions, and as the Guaranty of it is a Security against them, it is a right Measure, because a staple Precaution against a Contention for the Empire, which may involve all *Europe* in Blood, and is more for the Interest of *Europe*, than no such Precaution, no such Security.

Free Briton, Oct. 12. N^o 150.

AS one invincible Argument against the *Probability of Peace in Europe*, the *Craftsman* again insists on the *Fleet* which was fitted out during the last Summer. He suggests this was occasioned by the *Spanish Arma-ment*, and that this *Fleet* was imme-diatly laid aside on the *Expedition to Oran*. (See p. 337. F.) He reflects on the *Modesty* of those who then as-sign'd it to other Causes, who treat-ed it as a National Force, which the *British Government* are always ent-titled to equip, when they think pro-per. This is a just and reasonable Answer at any Time, to those who demand an Account, why the Naval Force of *Britain* appears in the *British Channel*. The very Being and Safety of all Government depends on some discretionary Power entrusted with the Governors. And whenever *Foreign Armaments* are made, if the Ministers provide a sufficient Force to guard the Nation, whether there be Designs against us or other-wise, still they have done their Duty.

For in the Case of all great Ar-maments abroad, the Government at home can never be positively sure, that no ill Turns will be taken, nor sudden Motions attempted to the Pre-judice of the Nation, or of *Europe*; and therefore in Justice to their own People, as well as from a due Re-gard

gard to the Peace of the World, some timely Care is requisite. For how can Ministers judge of foreign Designs?— By Assurances from the Parties concerned? This would be, I fear, too weak to be rely'd on always, since the worse the Design, the more Necessity would there be to disguise it. But tho' those Armaments should not be ill intended in their first Projection; yet when they are compleated, if neighbouring Princes are unprepar'd, and Nations defenceless, who can say what Temptations such Opportunities may prove? Who can say what Turn such Armaments may take, even contrary to their original Design, yet still consistent enough with the common Views of Princes? Was it not then the Duty of the *British Government* to make such an Equipment at home, as should render that in *Spain*, or any where else, unformidable to the *People of England*?

How ridiculous is the Attempt of the *Craftsman*, to represent the *Peace of Europe* as *insecure*, because we fitted out a Fleet! A Man may think himself reasonably safe in his own House, and his Neighbourhood honest; yet if he happens to observe *extraordinary Appearances*, how much soever he may rely on the Strength of his own Family, and on the Hazards which attend those who shall make an Assault, it may well consist with Prudence, instead of inviting them by his Remissness, rather to deter them by *additional Securities*, which, without Offence to any one, he is free to provide, whenever he pleases; and which none will object to, but those who design to invade him, or who would have him invaded.

Grubstreet Journal, Oct. 12. No 145.

D. D. writing by Way of Sneer, G says, From the many Instances of Persons of all Orders and Degrees becoming insensibly consummate Politicians and Divines, from a

careful Perusal of the weekly Papers, it is natural to infer, That the Reading of these Pieces is a religious, as well as civil Duty; and, That if this Duty be perform'd as it ought, upon a Saturday, there is little or no Occasion for appearing at any Place of Publick Instruction upon a Sunday. But People have little Occasion to be advis'd, not to suffer their Christian Liberty to be restrain'd by a superstitious Performance of religious Exercises on this Day, in Places set apart for that Purpose, Great Numbers, especially of the *beau Monde*, the People of Fashion, seldom or never appear in any of these Places, unless to qualify themselves to serve their Country; and yet they have as just Notions of Religion and Government, and are as free from scandalous Vices, as many of the constant Attendants upon religious Ordinances: A plain Demonstration, that they are not so efficacious and necessary, as a certain Set of Men, whose Interest it is to have them thought so, would endeavour to persuade the World; and likewise that there is some other Method of Instruction as effectual. And, pray, what Method can have so just a Claim to Approbation, as the constant Reading of those weekly Compositions beforemention'd; especially if they are read in a Place where there is an Opportunity of consulting ingenious and learned Persons, immediately, upon any Difficulty which may arise? This gives a Coffee-House the Advantage of a Church or of a Conventicle, where all Persons are obliged to hear in Silence whatever Absurdity happens to be dictated from the Pulpit.

As to the Fair Sex, and People of mean Fortune, who do not frequent Coffee - Houses, this Disadvantage may in good Measure be supply'd, by carefully perusing those Papers, which may be had at a low Price, at home; and when any Doubts arise, they

they may debate them at Leisure, the former over their Tea, and the latter over their Tobacco and Ale, on Sunday Evening.

He proposes then, that Tithes which have been long paid for the Maintenance of a Set of idle Men, might A be apply'd to the Payment of the National Debts, and to the Reward of such Persons, as should distinguish themselves weekly in political, moral, and religious Dissertations; one of which might be read at the public Assemblies, at the usual Times and Places, (because the People have been long accustom'd to them,) as Homilies were at the Beginning of the Reformation.

The Person who is to officiate, to be appointed by the State; and none to be oblig'd to contribute to his Maintenance, which should arise solely from voluntary Subscriptions, and the Rate of Pews. In short, 'tis propos'd that every Thing be manag'd as in the *Oratory*, except in one Case, the *Wednesday's Exercise*, which should be restrain'd to D Sunday Evenings; because almost all Denominations now agree in spending that Time in Diversions. But he approves of the Situation of the *Oratory* over a Coffee-House, and would have a Coffee-House open'd, adjoining to every Church; which E the Orators may keep by their Wives, or let out to others, and where the Audience may reap all the Benefit of Conversation beforemention'd. (See p. 295.)

Weekly Register, Oct. 14. № 131.

THIS Writer, who proposes from Time to Time to give Extracts of curious Things from various Authors, begins with

A notable Journey on the Tops of Trees.

DAPPER, in his Description of *America*, mentions Woods 300 Miles broad, and full of exceeding high and large Trees. It happen'd that a Monk, a Native of Spain,

going to another Monastery, mistook his Way in some of these Woods, and advanc'd so far, that he was oblig'd to climb up to the Tops of Trees, and proceed in that Manner on his Way, creeping from Branch to Branch (they being so close one to the other, that no Man, without Hazard of his Life, could venture down to the Ground.) He was often forc'd to climb up to the Tops of the highest Trees, to enjoy the Warmth of the Sun, (which never could reach to the Earth thro' the vast Thickness of the Trees and Bushes,) and to look out for Observations how to proceed on his Journey. In this Manner he went on for 15 Days and Nights, till he attain'd the Place of his Residence, not having all this while set Foot to the Ground. *J. Acosta* relates this strange, and almost incredible, Journey, Book IV. Chap. 30.

§. The Serviceable Tree.

THE *Maguey* or *Mati*, as well as the *Cocoa* Tree, yields to none in Point of Utility. It grows copious in *New-Spain*, and affords Water, Wine, Oil, Vinegar, Honey, Syrup, Thread, Needles, &c. The Inhabitants plant more or less of them next to every House. It grows as well in the Field, provided it has fitting Attendance and Care. It has broad and thick Leaves, with sharp Points, which serve for Needles; and the Points being torn off, there follows out of the Leaf, a tough Hair fit for Sowing. The Branch is cut off when still young and tender, and a Cavity being left in the Tree, a Liquor comes out like Water, fresh and sweet; if boiled, it acquires the Quality of a Wine; in length of Time it turns to Vinegar; and if continued longer boiling, and strained, G it is Honey; but if only half-boiled, 'tis not unlike a Syrup. In short, there are 19 several Services, which this Tree, tho' but small, yields to the

the Inhabitants, as they are used to them from their Infancy. The Leaves serve for covering their Houses, and a fine Yarn may be spun out of them for Vests. Out of its Roots strong and thick Ropes are made. 'Tis farther remarkable, that each such Plant, tho' small, (being cut off very young) produces at least 50 Barrels of Liquor, each containing two Spanish Arrobes.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 14. N^o 210.

Of Fortune-telling.

OUR pretended *Conjurors* and *Fortune-tellers* have their Stations in divers obscure *Lanes* and *suburban Alleys*, where they deliver out their sham *Oracles* to as many Visitors in a Week, as, if drawn up together, would make a more numerous Congregation than is often seen in some of our Churches; by which Means they often heap to themselves an annual Income greater than the establish'd Revenues of some of our Clergy.

The real Knowledge of these Pretenders amounts to little more than the Reading of an *Almanack* or an *Ephemeris*, the Names of the several Planets and Signs in the *Zodiack*, their *Houses*, *Altitudes* and *Retrogradations*, some Terms in *Astronomy* and *Judicial Astrology*, the Titles of certain *Dæmons* and *Spirits*, and a Catalogue of hard Words, commonly made use of in the Description of *Omens*, and in the Art of *Divination*. Besides the *Interpreter of Dreams*, and the *Dutch Fortune-teller*, a Bundle of *Diaries* and *Almanacks*, the Works of *Dee* and *Merlin*, *Lilly* and *Galbury*, with the modern Remains of old *Ptolemy* and *Artimedorus*; the ordinary Furniture of their oracular Apartment, or Room of Audience, consists of an old *Globe*, an *Astrolabe* and *Telescope*, a *Wand* to cast *Figures*, and mark out *Circles*, a magical *Chair* and *Looking-Glass*, a *Bible* and

a Pair of *Sheers*, a *Wheel*, a *Lottery-Box* and an *Urinal*, a *Mummy*, a *Brazen Head*, and a Set of *Moving-Pictures*, with a *Dish* for the casting of *Coffee Grounds*, and a large Pair of *Spectacles* for the Inspection of *Moles*, and of the several Lines and Appearances in *Palmistry*.

Whatever their Income is, they put on the Appearance of Poverty, both in their Dress and House-keeping, to recommend themselves A as the Followers of Art for its own Sake, without any Regard to Self-Interest; for the Money they take being mark'd with the *Cross*, is commonly deem'd as a necessary Ingredient in the forming and finishing of that Scheme, by which they are to B give their Followers Satisfaction.

When any new Visitors arrive, the Doctor is not at home, but shortly expected; or is engag'd in his Room, with some other Patient. An Agent, or Under-Officer, is planted in the Way to pump and sift them; and if D this Trick fails, they are dogg'd home, and the proper Spies are set, and Enquiries made in their Families and Neighbourhood. At the next Visit they are introduc'd in a very grave, solemn Manner, and with the E proper Ceremonies. The Doctor takes the Chair, settles and composes himself, gives Directions where the *Querist* should stand or sit, looks over his Books for the reigning *Planet* or *Sign*; and fixing his Eyes upon him with a violent *inquisitive Stare*, endeavours F to discover, whether Terrors or Allurements are the properst Means to be made use of, to take in the Person then before him for a greater Share of Credulity than he has already: After this, he formally declares what he knowes of the Case, from the secret G Information of his Spies, to the great Surprize of his Patient, who imputes all to his Art; and this Point gain'd, he proceeds to examine into the whole Affair, and all its minutest Circumstances. When these Enquiries are

are finished, the Dr Pauses, Hemms, and Nods, takes Time to look over his Books, and to consult the Stars or Planets, upon an approaching *Opposition* or *Conjunction*, gives out certain intermediate Orders and Directions necessary to be observ'd against the next Visit, and by keeping up Hopes and Fears in an equal Poise or *Equilibrium*, multiplies Visit upon Visit, and Fees upon Fees, till by himself and his Agents he is gotten deep into the Secrets of a wealthy, and perhaps, honourable Family, has made an Acquaintance with some of their private Slips and criminal Correspondencies, for which he expects *Husband-Money*; or has secur'd to himself the full Power of giving up their Interests into other Hands, whence he has Reason to expect a grateful Return, as the Reward of his Industry.

It is surprizing, that so many of the *Fair Sex* should delight in the *Black Art*, and throw themselves off from the proper Guards of Virtue and Religion. Their frequent Refort to these Cheats is not to be denied; and some of the most morose *Satyrists* of our Sex have accounted for it, by observing, that the first *Woman* made the first Acquaintance with the *Prince of the Air*, which her Daughters, in too near an Imitation of their Mother, have ever since been willing to improve. This Observation I can by no Means allow of, and I rather chuse to impute their Behaviour, on this Occasion, to an easy and good-natur'd Credulity, to the Love of Novelty, to an eager Desire of diving into Secrets, a passionate Expectation, and their natural Fears and Dread of Futurity, and to some Mistakes and Prepossessions in their earliest Education.

But I intreat them to consider, that Prescience and Prediction are what no human Creature can pretend to, without the Attestation of *Miracles*; and that every Application to such Impostors implies a criminal De-

sign of charging their Failures and ill Conduct upon the Stars and their Fortunes: That real Prediction requires no such *Apparatus* and *Machinery*, no such Procrastination and Delays; that whilst they are telling others A their Fortunes, they are entire Strangers to their own, of which many artful and merry Experiments have been made; that if they had the Gift they pretend to, they cou'd as easily foretel the Rise and Fall of *Stocks*, and the Plenty and Scarcity of Provisions, &c. as any other Contingencies, by which single Faculty they must be suddenly and immensely rich, without applying themselves to any other Branch of their Profession.

London Journal, Oct. 14. No 694.

C *Continuation of a Discourse on the Nature and End of Government.*
(See p. 285.)

D **T**HE great and indeed sole Design of all just Government is, to render our Persons and Properties more secure than they wou'd be in what is call'd a *State of Nature*, or a State without Laws, or without any *Common Power*. That this *Common Power* may not be abus'd to the Hurt, instead of used for the Protection of the People, there must be a Body of *Laws*, which shall be the standing Measure of Action, to the Governors as well as Governed; otherwise the People might as well have continu'd where Nature had plac'd them, perhaps better. For this *Natural State* is infinitely preferable to *Tyranny*; better far to contend now and then for Property among our Equals, than to have no Property at all; when a Man can call nothing his own, but at the Humour and Caprice of his *Fellow-Creature*, call'd a Prince, must devoutly give up not only what he has got by his honest Labour, but even *bimself* too.

E The sole Duty of the *Civil Magistrate* is to take Care of the *Civil Interests*

terests of his Subjects. The Magistrate can do nothing, as a Magistrate, but by Power; which cannot relate to any Thing but Body and Goods, Life, Liberty, Money, Lands, Houses, Family, and the like. Power can no ways serve the Purposes of Religion; for Religion and Civil Government are so absolutely distinct in their Nature and End, that what preserves the one, destroys the other. Government cannot subsist without the Exercise of Power, but Religion is totally subverted thereby; 'tis indeed the Life of Government, but the Death of Religion; for Religion consists entirely in Obedience to the Will of God, and in doing Things purely and solely because he has commanded them: So that, if what is the Will of God be done because commanded by the Civil Magistrate, 'tis not then Religious but Civil Obedience.

The Magistrate's Power extends not to the establishing any Articles of Faith, Creeds, or Forms of Worship, by coercive Laws; for Laws are of no Efficacy without Penalties; and Penalties, in this Case, are as useless as wicked, because not proper to convince the Mind, and inform the Judgment.

A National Church there may be, and I think ought to be; for, the People, ignorant and diffused as Sheep without a Shepherd, require a publick Leading. But the Civil Power should annex no Rewards to those who come into this Church, nor inflict any Penalties or Negative Discouragements on those who think themselves oblig'd in Conscience to keep out; the Church should be only persuasive, not compulsive. The Magistrate should take Care indeed, that the National Church be supply'd with wise and good Teachers, should pay those well who do their Duty well, and turn out those who do not; because 'tis the Nation's Church.

This National Church, being con-

stituted by the Civil Power, must be absolutely subject to, and dependent upon that Power. A Church is not (as some Churchmen weakly imagine) an essential Part of the Constitution, because constituted by the Civil Power;

A should the Civil Power ever think proper to change any Articles, Creeds, or Forms of Worship now established, the Constitution would be the same. We have not (as some affect to talk) two Constitutions, an Ecclesiastical and a Civil one; which is perfect Nonsense, unless the Ecclesiastical Power be independent of the Civil: No, our Constitution is but ONE, and that is a Civil Constitution, which has establish'd a Church, call'd the Church of England.

C The Constitution of England is this, and nothing but this, That King, Lords, and Commons, are the supreme legislative Power: That not a Law can be made without the three Powers: nor can there be any Exercise of Power but what is authorized by Law. For, tho' the King is the executive Power, yet he can only execute what the Law commands; unless in those Cases where the Law can make no Provision; which is what, we call the King's Prerogative, viz. a discretionary Power lodg'd in him for the Good of the Nation, and to be exercis'd in those Cases only where the Law can't provide.

F Upon the foregoing Principles it follows, that the Magistrate's Power of compelling by Force or with Penalties, can relate only to the Security of Person and Property: That his Power in Religious Matters can differ only in Degree from that of any other Man, and can be nothing but a Power of informing the Judgment, and persuading to Virtue: That to this End, he may constitute a Church, appoint Teachers, and settle a Maintenance; but that every Subject should be left at full Liberty to conform or not; and that all Dissenters should be put upon an equal Foot, with Regard to all Civil

Civil Affairs, as the Churchmen. All religious Worship, Opinions, and Belief should be entirely free; nor should the Magistrate ever interpose, but to keep the Peace, if one Party should attempt to offend the other. But, where all religious Sects are equally regarded by the Civil Power, they will be equally obedient. 'Tis the Power given to one to oppress the other, has occasion'd all the Disturbances about Religion. Allow, therefore, equal Liberty to all; equally protect and encourage all; and all will be equally good Subjects.

Fog's Journal, Oct. 14. No 206.

Parliament of Paris, and Speech of
the Abbe Pucelle.

IN the Beginning of the Reign of Lewis XIV, when the Misunderstandings between the Court and Parliament were carried to a greater Height than in the present Disputes, it was proved, that the Authority of the Estates of the Kingdom was transfer'd to the Parliament of *Paris*; and it was look'd upon by the Wisest as an Alteration that must turn greatly to the publick Benefit: For the States were never assembled but by the King's Order, and you scarce ever find they were conven'd above once in a Reign, and that, when the Disorders by bad Ministers were grown too big for their Amendment. But the Parliament, by sitting twice every Year, are ever at hand to check the Progress of the Ministers, and to remedy their Disorders before they become incurable.

As the Honour of this illustrious Body hitherto stands untainted, and it is look'd upon, that they are not to be wrought upon by Bribes, there is nothing left for the Ministers to do, when their Actions cannot stand the Test, but to dispute their Authority, and to endeavour, by arbitrary Methods, to wrest their Power out of their Hands.

The *Abbe Pucelle's* Behaviour in Parliament, and Banishment from *Paris*, have been taken Notice of with Honour, by all the *Gazettes* in Europe. A Speech which he made in the Beginning of these Troubles, which, says Mr. *Fog*, is come into few Hands, and was transmitted to us, was to the Effect following.

' Were there nothing in what is now desir'd of us more than a Point of Form, I should not hesitate to come into it; but this is an Affair of infinitely greater Consequence; it is giving up Freedom of Will, and our Right of judging of publick Affairs; it is parting with Liberty itself, and he who loses the Desire of preserving the publick Liberty, is a Traitor to the Society, and extinguishes that Idea of Independence, with which it pleased God to enlighten our Souls when he stamp'd his own Image upon us.

' Consider, Gentlemen, that the Institution of this Parliament is as old as Monarchy itself: We are the Depositaries of the Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, and are obliged to watch over the Actions of Favourites and Ministers: We are to suffer our own Dissolution, rather than give up the least Point of this High Trust. And let us take this along with us, that we are answerable to God and the People, not only for every Act of our own, but for the Male Practices of the Ministers, which by a Criminal Connivance we let pass uncensur'd.

' We learn from the *Roman History*, that the Emperors, even after the Ruin of the Commonwealth, could never have arrived to that Insolence, had not the Baseness of the *Roman Senate* fortify'd and confirm'd the Tyranny, by their treacherous Submissions to the Will of every Plunderer, whom Fortune, and his own Vices, had rais'd to Power under them. And there have been other Instances of National

' National Senates meeting only to
 ' play the Parts of common Parasites ;
 ' and Knaves in Power have been ap-
 ' plauded, nay, almost deify'd by 'em,
 ' for Actions for which they deserv'd
 ' the Gibbet. But sure, such infa-
 ' mous Precedents will never be fol-
 ' low'd by Frenchmen.

' Some cautious People tell us,
 ' should we continue obstinate, there
 ' may be a new Creation, and Per-
 ' sons may be found out who will
 ' comply with every Thing. Why
 ' let it be so ; I think 'tis indifferent
 ' to the People by what Set of Men
 ' they are betray'd ; but I hope 'tis
 ' not so to us : No ; let us defend the
 ' Barrier as long as we can, that
 ' Posterity may know that we chose
 ' to sacrifice our own private Inter-
 ' ests, rather than our publick Ho-
 ' nour, and to lose all we could call
 ' our own, rather than to give up
 ' the least Point that concern'd the
 ' People.' (See p. 299.)

Craftsman, Oct. 14. N^o 328.

KINGS, says *Mercator*, are, in all Free Countries, the Executors of the Laws, and the Administrators of Justice : This, amongst us, is made Part of the *Coronation-Oath* : Our Kings swear to do Justice to their People. This is one of the principal Articles in *Magna Charta* ; *Nulli differemus, nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus Justitiam*. Princes, therefore, should be very cautious into what Hands they delegate any Part of their Power, lest an unjust Use should be made of it ; and as they are oblig'd to intrust some Persons as their Deputies, the Characters of those Deputies ought to be thoroughly known and fisted.

I was thrown, says he, into this Way of Thinking by a Conversation I had with an honest old Creolian. He G complain'd to me of the many Hardships our Colonies in America have long labour'd under, both as to *Trade*

and *Government*. He shew'd me a List of some Gentlemen, who had been formerly sent to preside in our Plantations, with their several Characters annex'd. I observ'd among them, several who were Men of Honour, Worth, and Integrity ; and others, who could not have the least Pretence to be made *Governours*. They did not only want common Justice, but common Sense ; and were known to be of such an immoral Behaviour in B private Life, that one would think they merited rather to be transported as *Criminals*, than as the *Representatives* of Royal Authority.

I myself, adds he, remember two or three very eminent Personages, who were formerly sent to King it abroad. One was an excellent Buffoon, and C could play a Tune upon his Chin, or dance an Hornpipe. Another had distinguished himself in the Profession of *Pimping* ; and a Third undertook to betray the Interest of a People, who had intrusted him with the Management of their Affairs.

D Others having spent their Substance in Luxury or foolish Party Rage, have been sent, necessitous, with a Commission to govern Mankind.

E Whatever Minister recommends a Commission to be given by his Prince to such Persons, abuses his Trust and Confidence. What is it but to let a hungry half starv'd Wolf loose upon the Fold ?

F It was an excellent Saying of K. Edward III. when he caused Thorpe, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to be hang'd for taking a Bribe ; That he being intrusted as the King's Deputy to administer Justice in that Court, be had, as much as in him lay, broken that solemn Oath, which his Majesty made to his People at his Coronation.

G France has always been particularly careful of the Government of her Colonies. They never send any Governors but under the strictest Regulations.

lations. Their Salaries are paid by the King, who never advances any ignorant, worthless, or necessitous Persons to those Employments; and they are prohibited, under severe Penalties, from accepting Donatives from the People.

One Misfortune more attending our Colonies, when bad Governors are sent to prey upon them, is, that they commonly have their Satellites, a sort of little Favourites, or Instruments of Government, who are generally as ignorant, as vicious, and as poor as themselves.

Applebee's Journal, Oct. 14.

AFTER several Considerations on the *Pragmatick Sanction*, the Author proceeds thus: Should the Dominions of the House of *Austria* be divided, as Mr. *D'Anvers* would have them, the Consequences of such *Divisibility* might be fatal to *Europe*. For, if the *House of Austria* was so divided, may not *France* then have a great Influence in the *Election* of a Successor to the *Imperial Crown*? Are there not *Families* in the *Empire*, which would become powerful Competitors for the Crown, should a Division happen on the Death of the *Emperor*? Families too, which not only have the next greatest hereditary Dominions, but who for self-interested Views have heretofore united with *France* against the *House of Austria*; and at a Time too, when the *House of Bourbon* threatened *Europe* with universal Monarchy? Can *Europe* be certain then, that *France* will not interest itself in, and struggle to procure the *Election* of some Favourite or Vassal of *France* at the Head of the *Empire*, who in Return for their Assistance, may unite with her Measures, and play what Tricks they please with *Europe*. But,

If an *Election* made independent of the Influence of *France*, should fall to a Prince of small hereditary

A a a

Dominions, other *Princes* who have been Competitors for the Dignity, we may suppose, would be animated with Revenge; and for other private Views added to their Discontent, may enter into any Measures of the

A *House of Bourbon* against the chosen *Emperor*: What a Condition *Europe*, as well as the *Empire* itself at such a Time would be in, is easier imagin'd than represented.

These are the Contingencies which may not only possibly, but very probably happen upon a Division of the *Austrian Dominions*. Such reasonable and obvious Reflections as these, may give a *British Subject* just Reason for Dread and Concern; but such imaginary possible Accessions of Dominions to the *House of Austria*, from the Marriage of the *Caroline Archduchess*, when the Guarantees have so effectually guarded against it, are nothing but the *Craftsman's* common *Scare-crows* and *Bug-bears*, he terrifies the Weak and Ignorant with. (See p. 338.)

Free Briton, Oct. 19. N° 151.

IN this Paper, the Subject of which is *Ambition*, the following Passage of Sir *Walter Raleigh* shews the Folly of Mens being carried by this Passion to advance a personal Greatness, inconsistent with publick Safety. The People, says he, that live under a pleasant Yoke, are not only loving to their Sovereign, but free of Courage; nor greater in Musters of Men, than of stout Fighters, if Need require: Whereas he that ruleth as over Slaves, shall be attended in Time of Necessity by slavish Minds, neither loving his Person, nor regarding his nor their own Honour. Cowards may be furious, and Slaves outrageous for a Time; but among Spirits that have once yielded to Slavery, universally is it found true what *Homer* saith, *God bereaveth a Man of half his Virtue, that*

that Day, when he casteth him into Bondage.

Walsingham afterwards closes his Reflections on Ambition, with the Sentiments of that Great Man, who himself had felt the Passion, and fell a Victim to its Cruelty. Such (says A Sir Walter) is human Ambition; a Monster which neither feareth God, nor hath it Respect to Nature, which laboureth the Preservation of every Being; but it rageth also against her, tho' garnished with Beauty that never dyeth, and Love that hath no End, B All other Passions and Affections, by which the Souls of Men are tormented, are, by their Contraries, often resisted or qualified: But Ambition, which begetteth every Vice, looketh only to the Ends by itself set down, C forgetting nothing, how fearful and inhuman soever, which may serve it; remembering nothing, whatsoever Justice, Piety, Right, or Religion can say to the contrary. It ascribeth the lamentable Effects of the like Attempts to the Error, or Weakness of the Undertakers; and rather praiseth the Adventure, than feareth the like Success.

Again, in the Conclusion of his immortal Work.—To these Undertakings the greatest Lords of the World have been stirred up, rather by the Desire of Fame, which ploweth up the Air, and soweth in the Wind, than by the Affection of bearing Rule, which draweth after it so much Vexation and so many Cares. And, certainly, as Fame has often been dangerous to the Living, so is it to the Dead of no Use at all, because separate from Knowledge: Which, were it otherwise, and the extrem ill Bargain of buying this lasting Discourse understood by them who are dissolved, they themselves would then rather have wished to have stolen out of the World without G Noise, than to be put in Mind that they have purchased the Report of their Actions in the World, by Ra-

pine, Oppression and Cruelty; by giving in Spoil the innocent and labouring Soul to the Idle and Insolent; and by having emptied the Cities of the World of their antient Inhabitants, and filled them again with so many, and so variable Sorts of Sorrows.

If we seek a Reason of the Succession and Continuance of this boundless Ambition in mortal Men, we may add to that which hath been already said, that the Kings and Princes of the World have always laid before them the Actions, but not the Ends, of those Great Ones, who preceded them. They are always transported with the Glory of the one, but they never mind the Misery of the other, till they find the Experience in themselves. They neglect the Advice of God, whilst they enjoy Life, or hope it; but they follow the Counsel of Death upon his first Approach. It is he that puts into Man all the Wisdom in the World, without speaking a Word; which God, with all the Words of his Law, Promises and Threats, doth not infuse. Death, which hateth and destroyeth Man, is believed; God, who hath made him, and loves him, is always deferred. I have considered (saith Solomon) all the Works under the Sun, and behold, all is Vanity and Vexation of Spirit; but who believes it till Death tells it? It was Death, which opening the Conscience of Charles V. made him enjoin his Son, Philip, to restore Navarre; and Francis I. of France, to command, that Justice should be done F upon the Murderers of the Protestants in Merindol and Cabrieres, which till then he neglected. It is therefore Death alone, that can suddenly make Man to know himself. He tells the Proud and Insolent, that they are but Abjects, and humbles them at the Instant; makes them cry, complain and repent; yea, even to hate their fore-passed Happiness. He takes the Account of the Rich, and

and proves him a Beggar, a naked Beggar; who hath Interest in nothing but in the Gravel that fills his Mouth. He holds a Glass before the most beautiful, and makes them see therein their Deformity and Rottenness; and they acknowledge it.

Oh eloquent, just and mighty Death! whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none hath dared, thou hast done, and whom all the World hath flattered, thou only hast cast out and despised: Thou hast drawn together all the far-stretched Greatness, all the Pride, Cruelty and Ambition of Man, and covered it all over with these two narrow Words, *Hic Facet.*

Grubstreet Journal, Oct. 19. No 146.

Animadversions on Dr. Bentley's Milton, continu'd from p. 244.

BOOK II. Ver. 2.—the Wealth of Ormus and of Ind.

The Dr. objects, that 'Ormus' a small Isle in the Persian Gulph, 'unnam'd by antient Poets, has 'no native Wealth, but what is 'brought thither as a Center of 'Commerce; and that the Words in 'the next Line plainly suppose, that 'the two Places nam'd before, as the 'Author gave them, were not in 'the East:' And he boldly substitutes 'Hermus and Tage, as situate in the 'West.' But if Ormus be a Center of Commerce, and consequently famous for Wealth, what signifies its not being native? The Arabians, the best Judges of that Wealth, have so high an Opinion of it, that they have this Saying, *If the World were a Ring, Ormus ought to be look'd upon as the Diamond of it.* Hermus is a River of Lydia, in the Levant, which cannot by us be call'd the West, and it has really not any golden, but only shining Sands: And the Gold of Tagus is very inconsiderable. But as the Author of the Review has ob-

serv'd, by *Wealth* in this Verse is meant *Diamonds*.

Ver. 3. *Or where the gorgeous East, with richest Hand,*
Show'r's on her Kings barbaric Pearl and Gold.

The Dr. takes these Lines in the A literal Sense, and then is as barba- rously witty upon it, as our Brother Woolston is upon that of the historical Account of Miracles in the *New Testament*. But as ridiculous as the Dr. would represent a Shower of this Nature, the Author of the *Review* very probably conjectures, that Milton alludes here to the Custom us'd at the Coronation of Kings in some Eastern Countries; for when Timur-Bec was crown'd, the Princes and Emirs repandirent à pleines mains

C sur sa tête quantité d'or & de pier- reries selon la coutume: Which may be translated, shower'd down Gold and precious Stones upon his Head by Handfuls, according to Custom. But the Dr. with as much Assurance as if he had stood at the Poet's Elbow, asserts positively, that he gave it thus, Sows on her Clime barbaric Pearl and Gem.

'Our Author lov'd those two Words,
' says he, *Sowing and Clime*, as V. 1. 2.
Now Morn her rosy Steps in th' eastern Clime Advancing, sow'd the Earth with orient Pearl.

The Author of the *Review* an- E swers, 'Tho' Milton says sow'd the 'Earth with Pearl, yet he never said 'sow'd the Clime with Pearl.' To which I add, that the Dr. in his Emendation means by *Clime* a Tract of the Earth; but in these Lines it signifies a Region of the Air over it. In fine, the Reviewer says, 'Ormus 'and Ind being Places well known 'to be in the East, that Circum- 'stance is not mention'd: But when 'the Poet comes to speak of Pearl 'and Gold, he mentions the East, 'because the best Kinds of them are G found there. The Distinction is 'not between the *Wealth* of the West 'and East, but between three Sorts 'of Riches, all in the East, Dia- A a a z monds,

‘monds, Pearls, and Gold.’ From all which it appears, that the Dr. has pretended to correct three Lines in five Places, without understanding even the original Meaning of one of them.

Ver. 130.---*that render all Access impregnable.*

The Dr. says, ‘ No doubt, he gave it impracticable; because Access here does not signify the Place of Access, but the Action.’ This is only Assertion, instead of Proof. In Opposition to which, I assert, it may signify here the Place of Access, as well as in Book I. Ver. 761. *all Access was throng’d.*

Ver. 196. *Chains and these Torments? better these than worse.*

‘ These,’ says the Dr. refers to ‘ Chains and Torments; which deceiv’d the Printer. For the Author gave it, better thus than worse; for they were even then loose from their Chains.’ Yes, answers the Reviewer, but not from their Torments. It was not therefore the Printer, but the Critic, who was D deceiv’d.

Ver. 256. *Hard Liberty before the easy Yoke
Of servile Pomp.*

The Dr. here reads *lazy*, instead of *easy*. But a Passage in *Samson Agonistes* confirms the present Reading, ver. 250.

*To love Bondage more than Liberty,
Bondage with Ease than strenuous Liberty.*

The Author of a *Friendly Letter* to the Dr. says, ‘ Tho’ he can conceive how a *Yoke* may be *hard* or *easy*; yet how it can be *active* or F *lazy*, is beynd his Apprehension.’

Ver. 309. *Or Summer’s Noon-tide Air.*

‘ It was not the *Air*, says the Dr. that made the Silence and Stillness, but the *Hour*.’ I answer, they were made by neither, but in hot Countries occasion’d in the *Air* at *Noon-tide*. And no one ever said *Noon-tide Hour*, because *Tide* is the same as *Time* or *Hour*.

Weekly Register, Oct. 21. No 132.

Sagacity and Providence of Apes.

THE Veneration the Eastern Heathens have for *Apes* entitles them to range about freely. Nevertheless they are upon their Guard, wherever they go out a foraging, always chusing a Centinel, who gets upon a Tree, and looks out sharp if no Body comes to interrupt them. If he perceives some Body coming, he screams out with a shrill Voice, *eup! eup! eup!* Upon which the whole Troop of Foragers fling away the Sugar-Cane in their left Hand, scouring off as fast as they can. When they are pursued by the *Mabometans*, and others who are not *Heathens*, they abandon also the other Sugar-Cane in their Right, and run as fast as they can to the Trees, where they dwell in Safety, upon the highest Summits of them. They lay in Provisions at a certain Place, for the Time to come.

The wide and high Jumps they make from one Tree to another, with their young ones in their Arms, are almost incredible. Should a Traveller pass under a Tree they are upon, they will direct their Excrements upon him; which some say proceeds from Fear, but the *Indians* from Malice. There are said to be black and white Apes, between whom there is an irreconcileable Enmity.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 21. No 211.

Humours of Dress in the Ladies.

MR. *Spectator* tells a Story of a Niece of his, who being brought up under a discreet and virtuous Aunt, became an accomplish’d young Lady, when he took her with him into *Northumberland*; and after she had been with him about 4 Years, he took her up with him to *London*, (which she had never seen, tho’ born and brought up at a Boarding-School near it) at the earnest Request of her Lady

Lady Aunt, who long'd to see her. After the first Meeting, which was very tender, her Aunt sent her in two new Suits, and prepar'd her for a Visit the next Day; which, with me, says Mr. *Spectator*, she accordingly made to her Ladyship. It happen'd to be *Assembly-Day*, the Assembly consisting of 3 Gentlemen besides myself, and 14 Ladies. My Niece seem'd to be in a great Surprize, and under some Concern during the whole Visit; and when we came Home, told me, 'twas owing to the great Variety of Dresses which the Ladies had on, and that she thought her Lady Aunt had play'd a Party of Mirth with her, by dressing her in a Habit different from them all.

In Fact, my Niece was the only Lady at this Interview, of the strict Order of the *Regulars*. Her Lady Aunt was dress'd in a *Robe de Chambre*: On her Right sate a married Lady, in a close Habit, resembling a *Weed*; and next her a Widow out of her first Year, in a Sarsnet Hood, and a loose Round Gown. On her Left sate an elderly Lady in a Riding-Hood, and another in a short Cloak and Apron: And next these appear'd an agreeable young Creature, in a Hat, exactly resembling what is worn by the old Women of the *North*, with some Abatement in the Dimensions; and another in a Velvet Cap, with the black Flap let down to her Shoulders, of the same Make with one of our *Newcastle* Carriers. Before we broke up, there arriv'd two Ladies out of a *Hack*, who had just been airing; the first had her Hair tuck'd up under a lac'd Beaver and Feather; and the second had an upright Plume, with her Hair dangling to her Waste; and in short, the Head-Dresses, with the Peeks, Lappets, and Roundings, and the several Habits, with the Sleeves, Robings, Plates, Lacings, Embroideries, and other Ornaments, were so various in their Cut and Shape, that

A my Niece imagin'd she was in an Assembly of the Wives and Daughters of the *Foreign Ministers* then resident in Town; and when their Language undeceiv'd her, as readily concluded her Aunt had appointed a solemn *Masquerade*, with a general Exception to all *Vizors*.

B I could not forbear smiling at these agreeable Mistakes; but, with the Temper and Privilege of a Philosopher, do now solemnly declare, that the Difference in the Habits of the several Orders and Degrees of the Sex (if it could be regulated by a *sumptuary Law*) is truly commendable; that the Differences between the Morning, the Evening, the High-Dress, and the Riding-Habit, are at least tolerable; but that this strange Variety, this motley Mixture, is so great a Grievance, so portentous a Phenomenon, as, unless it soon disappears, will draw down upon the Ladies the future Remonstrances of the *Universal Spectator*.

Daily Courant, Oct. 21.

C **M**EANWELL having dis-
coursed on the Rise of *political Scandal*, and the mischievous and hurtful Nature of it, that it weakens Loyalty, destroys the publick Peace, and creates Divisions amongst the People; concludes thus:

F I hardly remember a Paper in the *Craftsman* more effectually calculated to answer this bad Purpose, than the last. (See p. 346.) Having done all the Hurt at home that was in his Power, he crosses the Ocean, and endeavours to sow Sedition in our Colonies too. They are to be dissatisfied with their Governors, as well as we; and the *King* is pointed out as the Source of their Grievances, and the But of their Complaints. Mr. *D'Anvers* has taken much Pains to insinuate, that their Governors have been bad, tho' they were not sensible of it; and, like some wise Physicians, undertakes to know more of their

their Maladies than they themselves. If the Governors are bad, 'tis owing to the *Ministry* at home; and the *King* is made the last Resource of all. This Author has often made free with the Majesty of Kings, and treated their Persons in a Manner that no body ever presum'd to do before: But this, I think, is really a Master-piece of *Royal Abuse*, No Art or Stratagem is wanting in this new Expedient of Scandal, to answer this infamous Purpose; and the most specious Pretences are found out, to gloss over the abominable Artifice. I dare venture to be assured, that there is scarce a single Fact to be produced in Favour of this barbarous Libel: If there had, the Injur'd are very apt to complain; and we should have been inform'd of it in a more legal and justifiable Way. If not, nothing can be more base than to invent so plausible a Tale, to multiply Divisions at home, and extend the *Faction* into every Corner of his Majesty's *British Dominions*. This is the only View of this laboured Essay, and the sacred Names of Justice and Honesty are prostituted to the execrable Purposes of *Craft* and *Disaffection*.

London Journal, Oct. 21. N° 695.

A *Dialogue between Sir Harry Worthy and Mr. D'Anvers.* (See p. 337.)

SIR H. Pray Mr. D'Anvers, how stand Matters at home and abroad?

Mr. D. Why, Faith, Sir Harry, all wrong; not a Step we have taken these seven Years has been for the Interest of *England*. After all our Negotiations, Treaties, Accommodations, and Condescensions, the Affairs of Europe are only in a *State of Cessation*. And at home, the Practices of some *Men in Power*, and the Doctrine of their Advocates, have been contrary to all the antient Principles of the *Whig Party*: Bribery!

B Corruption! Standing Armies! Dependent Parliaments! Places! Pensions!

A Sir H. Hold, Mr. D. You have said a great many Things, but you seem to me *only to say*: You call the present *Peace* a mere *State of Cessation*; and what is any *Peace* but a *State of Cessation*? You bring our late fitting out a Fleet, as a Proof of the *Uncertainty* of the Continuance of the Peace; but this is no Proof of any Thing but our own *Wisdom* and *Conduct*, in being *prepar'd* against all Events. We should not depend upon the *Promises* or *Declarations* of foreign Courts; nor suffer any Power in *Europe* to have a Fleet, without our having one to *watch* them,

C Mr. D. If the *Spaniards* had not run about *seizing Infidel Towns*, and the Differences in *France* had not happen'd, we should have been in a *State of War* long ere this.

D Sir H. I don't believe that: What can *France* or *Spain* propose to get by a War? What has *France* to complain of? And has not *Spain* got all it desir'd but *Gibraltar*? which they know no *English Ministry* dare give up; and which they know too 'tis almost impossible for them to take.

E Mr. D. But was not *Don Carlos* introduc'd into *Italy* at our Expence, without any *specifick Renunciation* of *Gibraltar*?

F Sir H. Must we have Renunciations upon Renunciations? And what signify any *Renunciations* against a *strong Desire* of having the Town, and a *Probability* of taking it? Is not the Town ours by *Conquest* and by *Treaty*? 'Tis ours as long as we are able to keep it; and when the *Spaniards* are able to take it, much Good may it do them. Here's a Noise indeed about *Gibraltar*, as tho' the Fate of the Nation depended on that Fort. As to the Works the *Spaniards* are said to have built near *Gibraltar*, 'tis not worth while to break the *Peace* with them, and perhaps involve

volvē Europe in a War, because they build *Castles in the Air*, or *Forts upon Land*; 'tis Time enough to go to War, when they employ those Forts and Guns against us.

Mr. D. You are very merry, Sir H. about *Gibraltar*; but what say you to the *Pragmatick Sanction*?

Sir H. I shall be full as merry about that too; for all the terrible Things which the *Antiministerial* Men have thrown together from the *Cosmopolite*, signify nothing but to frighten Fools. Settling the Imperial Succession is one of the wisest and best Things that can be done, to preserve the Balance of Power, and secure the Peace of Europe.

M. D. But the House of *Bourbon* will not suffer the Succession to devolve upon a Prince of the House of *Lorrain*.

Sir H. Why then we will make them. This is the very Reason why we should come into the Guaranty now, and not in the late King's Reign; for we have nothing more to wish, than to see the Succession settled on a Prince of the House of *Lorrain*. This will create Jealousies between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*. Those Jealousies will deter them from making any Encroachments on their Neighbours; they will be well match'd, and so afraid to begin Hostilities; and all Europe will rest in Peace, while those two great Powers of the Continent think it wise and safe not to go to War.

Craftsman, Oct. 21. N° 329.

On Trade.

AS Commerce renders every Country rich, and consequently powerful, so the Merchant may be said, in this View, to be the most useful Member of the Society in which he lives.

One particular Circumstance in the History of Q. Elizabeth, shews the Importance of the British Mer-

chants, who by large Draughts made at Genoa retarded the Spanish Armada for a whole Year, which threatned the Ruin of their Country.

I have often felt an inexpressible Satisfaction, says Mr. D'Anvers, when I have gone to the busy End of this Metropolis, or to Bristol, Liverpool, &c. What a Pleasure is it to see the bustling Scene, and the perpetual Hurry of Business to be observ'd there; the Channel fill'd with Ships, the Quays crowded with infinite Numbers of People, like so many busy Bees about their Hives? Who can help wishing them Prosperity? Who does not grieve to consider the many Clogs, which Necessity has oblig'd us to lay upon *Trade*, and thereby render'd it almost impracticable?

Tully mentions a very just Distinction in his Time between the *Mercatores* and *Negotiatores*. The first were held in great Esteem, and the principal Men were not ashamed of being concern'd in Partnership with them; but the last were a vile Race of *Usurers*, a Sort of *Money Scriveners*, who prey'd on the Necesities of Mankind, and were held in the utmost Contempt. I wish our famous City were, in this Respect, a little alter'd from what it is, and that the *Negotiatores* were not more numerous than the *Mercatores*. The Introduction of money'd Companies there hath, I am afraid, had this Effect, and converted many an honest, generous, industrious Merchant into a little, pitiful, pilfering Stockjobber. The granting of exclusive Trades hath been another fatal Evil. Two Companies now have half the Globe granted exclusively to them, and yet are undone by it; whereas private Men might have extended these Trades vastly to their own and the Nation's Emolument.

I have always thought such a Merchant as the late Sir Peter Delmé, or any other great Exporter of our Manufactures,

nufactories, superior to any Englishman, beneath the Quality of a Prime Minister.

I am for maintaining the several Ranks and Degrees of Honour, the several Titles and Dignities we have amongst us; but then I would have them, as they ought to be, so many Incentives to Virtue. For the same Reason I would have all Degrees and Orders of Men capable of attaining these Dignities by a Course of Industry and Integrity. As the *Temple of Honour* was placed behind the *Temple of Virtue*, the Way to the *last* should be only through the *first*; and yet a foolish Notion hath prevailed amongst many, that no Honour should be given to a Man concern'd in *Trade*, beyond the Degree of *Knighthood*; nay, that even the *Son of a Merchant*, worth perhaps half a Million, ought not to be made a *Peer*, because his Father had fully'd himself by enriching his Country in *Trade*. Some have carry'd this Notion so far as to alledge, that even a little Bit of *Ribbon* ought not to be hung round any Man's Shoulders, who lives on the other Side of *Temple-Bar*.

In my Memory (and I am now in the 73d Year of my Age (the younger Sons of the best Families in *England* were usually bound Apprentices to eminent *Merchants*; but now truly the Fashion is alter'd, and *young Master* must, by all means, be put into the *Army*, as soon as he can strut tolerably well; no Matter whether he can write, or read; an Hat and Feather are bought for him, a red Coat lac'd all over, and Interest is made to some great *Man* to get him a Commission.

Almost all the Families of Consequence in *England* have younger Sons train'd up in the *Army*: The *Commission* is design'd to be their Fortune and Livelihood, and no other Provision is made for them.

Fog's Journal, Oct. 21. No 207.

Of the Laws. (See p. 240.)

MR. Locke very justly observes, 'That Multiplicity of Laws A by Degrees always change the right Foundations of the original Government; ' and if his Subject had requir'd it, he would have observ'd, that Multiplicity of Laws always change the right Principles of Actions, and, were it possible, would the very Nature and Reason of Things. Hence it is, that the almost universal Enquiry has long since been, not whether such or such an Action is agreeable to Justice and Equity, but whether it is according to Law.

C Our Common Law is founded on Custom, a very weak poor Master and Director; and if we had a true History of our Statute Laws, I fear (says *Fog*) we should find, that Interest, Ignorance, Prejudices, Passions, Parties, Example, Authority and Caprice have had a greater Share in the enacting of some of them, than Reason or a Regard to Justice.

Besides the Multitude of Laws, we are subject to an almost equal Number of Forms, Rules and Orders of Courts, which equally, if not more, influence in the Judgments and Decrees made, than the Laws themselves.

Which then is most eligible, the present Practice of our Laws and Courts of Justice, as they really are, and known to be by the dear-bought Experience of every one who has been so unhappy as to have had any Claim or Defence before them; or, such a System of Law, grounded on Justice and Equity, as could be contain'd in one Volume, in plain English, intelligible to all that could write or read, where every one might understand his own Case, and plead it too, without Counsel; and our Courts always judging according to known

known plain Laws, (for then Law, Justice and Equity would be synonymous Terms) otherwise the Judge to pay Damages to the wronged Subject, &c.

He says this is practicable, and hopes our present Legislators will reform our Laws, Root and Branch. In the mean Time he proposes the making one Act, to prevent farther Mischief, as far as possible; viz. to empower and allow every Parish in Great Britain to chuse yearly 12 Persons of the best and an establish'd Character of Sobriety, Integrity, and Knowledge: These to be *Peacemakers* of the said Parish; to cognosce and determine in the first Instance of all Disputes arising between Persons in the said Parish; and in the making Decrees, to have Regard, in the first Place, to Conscience and natural Justice, and next, to the Laws of the Land, so far as are known to them, and are agreeable to Justice and Equity; and in their Decrees, shall particularly set forth on what Principles, Grounds and Reasons they founded the same. If Parties acquiesce on the said Decree, then that it be executed as soon as possible, by some proper Deed; if they don't acquiesce, then the Decree attested and sealed to bear Faith in any higher Court, where the Judge shall be empower'd to alter or confirm the Decree, according to Law or Equity. The whole Proceedings to be without any Charge to Parties, or Fee or Reward to any; tho' it may be recommended to Parties, when the Dispute is ended, to put in a lock'd Box what they think fit to give; which Box to be open'd in 6 or 12 Months, and the Money to be distributed to the Poor of the Parish, or to any other pious and charitable Uses, &c.

Free Briton, Oct. 26. N° 152.

Mischiefs of Flattery.

FLATTERY and Servility are the worst Corruptions incident to human Nature. They discourage the noblest Virtues, and countenance execrable Villainy; render Liberty precarious, and introduce the most terrible Tyranny.

BPublick Praise is the just Reward of heroic Virtue, and of that alone. But when it becomes the Prostitute of Power, the sacred Trophies of godlike Merit are conferred without Distinction: Then the best Inducement to be good is lost; for Glory may be obtain'd by being exquisitely wicked.

CNone of the great Republicks of old placed any Worth in Power, but in the Effects of it. In *Rome* the Dictatorial Power itself, though the greatest Image of Omnipotence which this World could produce, yet it never had the least Pretence to Glory till it was well discharged.

EIn the Time of the *Roman Republick* we meet with no Deifications; yet those Ages were fruitful of illustrious Examples: The brave *Romans* despis'd such fulsome Incense; and *Scipio*, or *Brutus*, would as ill have received the Appellation of a God, as of a Slave; the one being equally above, as the other below, human Nature.

FWhen Liberty expired, Virtue and good Sense no more continued. Then Parafites and Sycophants swarmed. Adulation was encourag'd without Bounds, and the Imperial Name without one humane Virtue was adored as a Divine Being. How contrary this to the wise Institutions of old, when, jealous lest the Pomp of Power should taint the Morals of Men, the Laws provided, that the most triumphant General should be openly reviled by Slaves in his publick Entry

try, to shew him he was not yet exalted above Humanity:

The deified *Julius* was the first mortal God whom *Rome* worshiped, after the Republick was ruin'd; a fatal Omen this, and a sad Beginning to the Days of Slavery, when he who had committed Parricide against his Country, was idolized as its Saviour and Preserver.

This monstrous Wickedness had an immediate Effect equally horrible. The Power of the *Lex Majeftatis* proceeded from hence, and devouring Calamities followed. These Burleiques upon the Deity were made terrible to Mankind; nay, under *Tiberius*, some were charged with High-Treason only for selling the Statues of their Godships as Household-Stuff. In short, Words and Looks, and Thoughts, and even Dreams became criminal on this Account, whilst diabolical Oblations were incessantly offered to these Mock-Divinities.

This detestable Flattery sufficiently gratified the Pride and Vanity of Emperors, who grew wanton in boundless Dominion, despising the Impputation of Flesh and Blood as below their Dignity.

This Humour was then carried on to incredible Lengths. One of these Princes designed to have made his Horse a great Officer in the State; and in Fact the Beast as much deserved the Consulship, as that Emperor a Deification; nay, I think more; for to the Horse no Crime was ever imputed, whereas the human Brute had been Author of execrable Wickedness.

The Declension of the *Roman Empire* produced an Alteration, and taught us this Maxim, that as Princes lose their Power, they learn Wisdom. Such was the Case of those Times, when the People, tho' subject to grievous Inroads and Depredations, yet under a Monarchy that discouraged Flattery, they suffered much less Damage, even from the *Goths* and *Vandals*, than had been suffered thro' such Pimps and Parasites.

Q. Elizabeth, a Princess of much Equity and good Sense, despised and discouraged such wicked Fooleries: She had a better Title in the Love of her People. But *K. James* who succeeded to her Power, without inheriting the least of her Virtues, cherished the Vanity, and countenanced the Flattery. Then we heard him stil'd the *Solomon* of the Age; nay, one of his Bishops told him, He was inspired, and spoke by the Holy Ghost. Then we ceased to call our Prince by that tender Name, the Father of his People, being taught those more sublime Expressions, the *Breath of our Noſtrils*, and the *Light of our Eyes*; but above all, the *Lord's Anointed*.

C When this deifying Notion once begun to prevail, all Freedom of Enquiry was abolished; nay, even the Laws and Constitutions of this Kingdom were made penal to examine. *K. James I.* in one of his Proclamations, talking of *inscrutable Mysteris*, terms Monarchs Gods upon Earth.

D However weak Men might proceed in this Manner, a great and free People were not to be deluded by such Chicanery. Our Struggles for Liberty drew on us all the Miseries of Civil War; and even these Misfortunes were better than the wretched State of a blind Dependency: But how great was their Crime who occasioned them! Effusions of Blood, &c. were the direful Effects of that fatal Flattery.

F The University of Oxford, Anno 1683, in full Convocation, passed Sentence of Damnation on the fundamental Maxims of our free Constitution, and censured all the Notions of a limited Monarchy as most nefarious Crimes.

G Nay, the Lawyers themselves, who had long been esteemed the firmest Friends of Liberty, conspired against it, and came into the same infamous Flatteries. Thus when *James II.* made a Call of Serjeants, where-

in were included Men designed for the Bench, they gave Rings with this Motto, *A Deo Rex, a Rege Lex.*

'Tis our Felicity, that these pestilent Arts have long been disused amongst us. Our happy Revolution shewed the World, that they were A in the End of poor Avail, even to those who had encourag'd them most; and it hath been our great good Fortune ever since, that (except one small Period of about 4 Years) we have obey'd Authority administered with such Uprightness, that, as all Reverence was justly due, the *Crimen fœdum Servitutis* could receive no Countenance, where its Incense was by no Means wanted.

Daily Courant, Oct. 28.

Articles of Impeachment by all the Patriots assembled at Mr. F——n's in Covent Garden, at the Bull-Head in the Mint, at the Owl and Cat in Grubstreet, &c. against a certain M——r of State, for divers high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

I. THAT the said M——r, in order to subvert the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, hath continued to exercise and enjoy many high Offices and Places of Trust, in express Contradiction to the Sentiments of several eminent Patriots; who have frequently signified to him their Pleasure, that he should resign the same to themselves and their Friends; as well in the Weekly Papers called *Fog's Journal* and the *Craftsman*, as in various other Discourses and Essays.

2. That, the better to perpetrate his mischievous Projects, he has entered into a traitorous and devilish Combination with both *Houses of Parliament*, the Lords and others of the *Privy Council*, all the *Courts of Justice*, the whole *Bench of Biskops*, the *Bank of England*, the *South-Sea Company*, the *Justices of Peace* for *Middlesex* and *Westminster*, the Com-

manders in chief, and other principal Officers of the *Train-Bands*, and with many other dangerous, desperate and evil-minded Persons.

3. That he had monopolized and engrossed all the considerable Posts into his own Hands; and hath at one and the same Time executed the several and respective Offices of *Lord Treasurer*, *Secretary of State*, *President of the Council*, *Generalissimo* of his Majesty's Forces, and *Archbishop of Canterbury*.

B 4. That notwithstanding this, it is notorious, that he hath wanted both Capacity and Integrity to execute the meanest Office he hath aspired to, being fat and corpulent, and having lost one or two of his Fore-Teeth.

C 5. That he hath traiterously, wickedly and maliciously, made Use of his Influence and Credit at Court, to turn a Patriot of great Eminence and Distinction out of the Commission of the Peace.

D 6. That he hath spirited up, and supported a certain *Attorney* to harass and oppress another illustrious Patriot with several vexatious and expensive Suits at Law; and hath influenc'd all the Courts in *Westminster-Hall*, to give Judgments and award Executions against him for many large Sums of Money; tho' the said Patriot hath frequently and solemnly declared before the respective Judges of the said Courts, that for some private Reasons it did not suit his Conveniences to pay the same.

E 7. That the said M——r hath given Countenance and Encouragement to several Foreigners and profess'd *Papists*, who have introduced *Italian Operas* upon the *English Stage*, to the manifest Prejudice of all the *Loyal Protestant Theatres* in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, *Goodman's-Fields*, the *Hay-Market*, and *Drury-Lane*.

F 8. That, during his arbitrary and corrupt Administration, he has bought as many Pictures, Horses, and fine Cloaths,

Cloaths for himself and his Family, and squander'd away as much of the Publick Money, upon a Parcel of insolent Scriblers that he has hired to vilify the Authors and Patrons of the *Craftsman*, as would have been sufficient to have paid off the Debts of the Nation, if the Direction of the Treasury had been in some Persons Hands, that shall be nameless.

9. That the said M——r hath lived in so profuse and extravagant a Manner, during the Time he has been down at his Seat in Norfolk, that he has spent 1000l. in 6 Weeks, in House-keeping and Fox-hunting, according to the Calculation made of it in the *Craftsman*, by Mr. D'Anvers, and other celebrated Masters of Figures.

10. That it has been publickly affirmed by the ingenious Mr. Fog, and never yet contradicted, That the Ambition and vain Glory of the said M——r have carried him to such an unmeasurable Length, that he has caused to be hung up in the Hall of his House in Norfolk, a Lanthorn of such an unreasonable Size, that it would be big enough for a Palace for many Sovereign Princes in Europe.

Weekly Register, Oct. 28. N° 133.

More Instances of the Cunning of Apes. E
(See p. 350.)

JOHN Adam Weber mentions, in his instructing Discourses, Disc. 13. Obsrv. 18. that it happened once, that the Domesticks of Pope Julius II. put Chesnuts upon burning Coals, and after they were thus roasted, took the Tongs from the Fireside to fetch the Chesnuts out of the Fire: An *Ape* being then in the Chamber, and having observed that one of the Chesnuts was still remaining upon a Coal, and willing to gratify his Appetite, but not finding instantly the Fire-Tongs, seized upon a Cat lying by the Fire-Side, and made Use of her two Fore-Paws to

fetch out the Chesnut. From whence the *Italian Proverb*: *Cavar la Castagna con la stampa del Gatto*, directed at those, who with the Dangers and Damages of others, endeavour to provide for their own Safety.

The aforesaid Weber adds in the Place cited before, that many Persons have seen, that in the Province of Peru, the *Apes* converse with the Inhabitants very freely, and even play with them for Money: If they win they goe with the *Peruvians* to the Taverns, drink heartily and freely with them, and pay their Quotes as others.

At *Sierre Lion* there are a Kind of *Apes* call'd *Baris*; they have strong Limbs, and are so susceptible of Learning and being taught almost any Thing, that if they are caught when

C young, they will labour and do the Service of Mankind, seeing they generally go upon their hind Legs, fetch Water from the Rivers, carrying the same in Vessels upon their Heads; and if they chance to let them drop, and spill the Water, they begin to cry and lament their Mischance. They are used to pound several Things in Mortars, turn the Spit, wait at Table, and fill Glasses, and divert the Company with Tumbling, and the like.

Craftsman, Oct 28. N° 330.

THIS Paper, Mr. D'Anvers tells us; is designed as an Introduction to some following Essays. He proposes to consider the Business of Standing Armies, and Excises, the Dangers of which, he says, have been already inculcated in general Terms.

I shall begin with *Excises*, says he; and chuse to enter on this Subject at present, that it may be fully discuss'd before the Parliament meets.

G In this Point, at least, I shall conform myself to a Rule laid down by one of my *Adversaries*, who formerly observed, that the Examination of such national Points ought always to pre-

cede

cede the Session of Parliament; and that every Englishman has a Right, at those Times, to offer his Thoughts upon such Matters as may possibly come before that Assembly.

I will not pretend to assert, that any Minister has actually resolv'd to propose such a Scheme as I am going to examine, or prepar'd the necessary Materials and Calculations for it; but I will not dissemble my Apprehension, that some Projector may have it in his Thoughts. The Reasons he gives for it, are, that when the Project of reviving the Excise upon Salt came under the Consideration of Parliament, a certain Gentleman was pleas'd to promise the House, that the other Billing on Land should be likewise taken off, if they would consent to some Alterations in the Collection of the Revenue, (by which, says he, he was generally understood to mean the Conversion of some other Taxes into Excises;) and some Passages he quotes from a Letter to a Freeholder, &c. and from Mr. Osborne. (See p. 142.)

Fog's Journal, Oct. 28. N° 208.

A Correspondent in this Paper, having taken Notice, that the Terms made Use of in a former Paper, concerning Mr. Osborne, (See p. 303.) were thought by some too severe; proceeds thus:

I should readily agree, that the Terms made use of in that Letter would be very wrong, in a Controversy with a Man who never assumed the Privilege of having an implicit Regard paid to every Thing he says. But if we meet with an obscure Writer, of very moderate Parts, who dares to insult the Understandings of all Mankind; and is ever treating them like Creatures made on purpose to believe what he writes; who in common Conversation, talks in a Strain, which often makes it disagreeable to a Man of better Sense to

speak his Sentiments, and oftner prevents his taking Notice of what passes; who in all publick Controversies, especially if they relate to the Science he fancies himself to excel so greatly in, always speaks of his Abilities as superior to all Mens in the World; and if to these we join the Consideration of such a Man's having no humane Qualities, but deaf to all Sense of Benevolence and Friendship; and so absolutely unconcerned for the Liberty and Happiness of Mankind, that he is constantly labouring to write them out of both; can it then with Propriety be said, that such a Man is used ill, or that any Thing dishonourable is said of him, when he is called *Ministerial Drudge, a foul-mouth'd Hireling, a Betrayer of Liberty, a Defender of every Point of Slavery in the Ministerial Compass, a Trumpeter of his own Merit?* Is the Application of these Terms to one who so highly deserves them, a Breach of good Manners or common Decency? Is there any other Method in which a Man of his Character ought to be treated, and that bids so fair to reclaim him?

But it seems this Gentleman knows Morals so thoroughly, that he only is intitled to the Privilege of writing concerning that Science; and therefore whoever attempts to consider any Thing in a Moral View, Mr. Osborne immediately assures him he knows nothing of Morals, is totally unqualified to write intelligibly concerning them, and then he entertains his Readers with a formal Set of trifling Definitions, and repeats in the most overbearing Way, three Pages of what he had already inform'd the World of, in every Paper he had wrote upon that Subject, concludes with an *Io Pæan*, and an Injunction upon his Adversary, to be silent upon this Subject for the future.

He then shews the Origin of the little Knowledge Mr. Osborne has discover'd in Morals, says 'tis from Ld. Shaftes-

Shaftesbury (whom this Writer praises) that he has stolen all he ever wrote on that Subject; and upon the Merit of being able to repeat a few of this great Writer's Principles in Morality, stript of all the *Elegancy* and *Beauty* with which they are adorn'd in the Original, he claims a *Superiority* in this Science; tho' he has endeavour'd to destroy the only Principle, on which his Lordship builds his whole Scheme, viz. the *private Good of each Individual*, which are only other Words for *Self-Love*; which this Writer in *Fog* lays down as the sole Principle by which moral Virtue is actuated.

London Journal, Oct. 28. No 696.

The Usefulness of History, particularly C Rapin's.

A Faithful and judicious History is of the greatest Use to Mankind; for it lays before us not only our Actions but the Connection of them with our Happiness or Misery, and so is a Kind of visible and sensible Morality, teaching us by Facts what Philosophers teach us by Reason.

Besides this sensible Representation of Virtue and Vice, and their Consequences, it lays before us the Rise and Fall of Empires, Kingdoms, and States, with the Causes thereof; and gives us a clear and full View of the Laws and Constitutions of Countries: It is therefore of the greatest Benefit in Politicks, as well as Morality, and affords the best Lessons of Instruction to the greatest Princes, and the ablest Ministers.

Rapin has excell'd all who have wrote a General History of England; is equal'd by few, who have wrote particular Reigns; and is out-done by no Writer of a single Reign, but Lord Herbert of Cherbury: Only Lord Clarendon vastly excels him in Dignity of Sentiment, Majesty of Language, and the most beautiful Va-

riety of Characters, tho' not in Truth of Facts. If any of our general Historians can pretend to rival Rapin, 'tis Mr. Daniel, who wrote the History of England, from the Conquest to the End of K. Edward III. and A lived in the Reign of James I.

Rapin is not indeed a finish'd Historian, like Polybius or Thucydides among the Greeks, or Livy and Tacitus among the Romans. We cannot say of him, that the Dignity of his Sentiment and Majesty of his Expression enliven the Mind and penetrate the Soul; but we can say of him what is infinitely better, that we have in him more Truth, tho' less Delicacy, a more faithful Collection of Facts, tho' less Pomp of Words. But what Rapin excels all our other Historians in, is his just Representation of the English Constitution. He hath shewn that the People had their Rights, as well as the Kings their Prerogatives; that our Monarchy was not absolutely hereditary; for, of all the Kings from the Conquest to Henry VII. above half were Non-hereditary; and how dreadful were the Effects of our Kings Struggling with the People for absolute Power.

E He has well described Ecclesiastical Tyranny, and shewn by what vile Arts the Romish Clergy got very near thru Fourts of the Lands of England into their own Hands; how they pleaded an Exemption from all Laws and Punishments, even for the most horrid Crimes, Murder not excepted; for in Henry IIId's Reign there was evident Proof of above 100 Murders committed in 6 Years, by Priests, and Men in Holy Orders; and yet the King found it impossible to get a Law for subjecting them to the Civil Power.

In a Word, Rapin's History will furnish the People of England with the best Materials against the two worst Evils under the Sun, Superstition and Tyranny; and therefore this Book should be in every Englishman's

lifeman's Hand, and engraven upon his Heart.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 28. № 212.

Of Pedigree.

BIRTH and Nobility are a stronger Obligation and Incitement to Virtue than what are laid upon meaner Persons. A vicious and dishonourable Nobleman is in Effect *perjur'd*; for his Honour is his Oath: He is a *Felo de se*, and unnaturally stains his own Blood, and executes his own *Attainder*.

Among the Greeks, great Regard was paid to *Antientry* and *Nobility*. This was remarkable in the *Locrensis-an State*, that when the Heir of a noble House became *degenerate*, he was immediately disinherited, and publickly degraded, and the next in Blood succeeded to his Honour and Estate. Among the Romans, the Nobility were in the highest Esteem. Even, in the present degenerate *Rome*, there is still a more than ordinary Veneration had for the renowned Families of *Colonna* and *Cesarini*. The *Spaniards* and *French* have a great Regard for their old *Nobles*. What was said of the Duke *de Montmorency* by *Henry IV.* that he was a better Gentleman than himself, was, perhaps, the Reason why the last Heir of so illustrious a Family was cut off under an arbitrary *Administration*, to make the *House of Bourbon* the first of all the Houses in *France*.

We of the *North* are remarkable for our Attachment to *Blood* and *Pedigree*. The *Welsh* and the *Cornish* Men are noted for it, even to a Proverb; and in our Inland Counties and Cities, and especially in the great *Metropolis*, where there is such a numerous Race of the motley and upstart Kind; and where Wealth has the Advantage of Blood, the Trader often quarters himself upon Quality; and the Man of an obscure Birth, when he is grown rich, is immedi-

ately inquisitive after *Arms* and *Genealogies*, is fond of Distinction, and solicitous for a Title. Some of these *Upstarts* are envious Scoffers at Pedigree and Descent, but easily go off from this Principle, in the Choice even of a *Horse* or a *Dog*. It has been said, that the Crown can make a *Duke*, but not a *Gentleman*, i. e. it can give the highest Honours, but not *Antientry* to a Family.

It is for the Sake of the Vulgar, that the high Value and Regard for Quality and good Birth should be kept up; for they are best govern'd by such Men, who seem form'd for Power and Authority.

But still I insist, that *Virtue*, divine *Virtue*, as it ought to be the Rise of all *Nobility*, so it is the likeliest Means of preserving an *illustrious House*, and of making it perpetual. The *Preamble* to every *Patent*, and the *Statutes* and *Ordinances* of every *Order of Knighthood*, do all concur in this Truth.

D *Grubstreet Journal*, Oct. 26, and *Grubstreet Journal extraordinary*, Oct. 30.

THESE Papers exhibit a Picture, emblematically displaying the Art and Mystery of Printing. Then follows a fictitious Dialogue between several Lads and Boys, call'd Printers Devils (or errand Boys) who were carrying from the Stamp-Office Returns of unsold News-Papers, after the Stamps had been cut off. One of them gives the Origin of their Name, *Devils*, from the *London Evening Post*, which says, There was one Mons. *Deville* or *De Ville*, who came over with *William the Conqueror*, in Company with *Delanne*, *De Vic*, *De Val*, *D'Ashwood*, *D'Urfie*, *D'Umping*, &c. A Descendant of this Monsieur *De Ville* in the direct Line, being somewhat reduced, one of his Sons was taken in by the famous *Caxton* in 1471, as an Errand-Boy; who proving very expert, became afterwards his

his Apprentice, and in Time an eminent Printer, from whom our Order took their Name. But suppose they took it from infernal Devils, it was not because they were Messengers frequently sent in Darkness, and appeared very black, as our Enemies would suggest; but upon a very reputable Account. For *John Fust* or *Fauſtus*, of *Mentz* in *Germany*, was the first Inventor of Printing: Which Art so surprized the World, that they thought him a Conjurer, and called him Doctor *Fauſtus*, and his Art *the black Art*. As he kept a constant Succession of Boys to run on Errands, who were always very black, these they called Devils: Some of whom being raised to be his Apprentices, and afterwards raising themselves in the World, he was very properly said to have raised many a Devil. As to the inferior Order among us, called *Flies*, employed in taking News Papers off from the Press for Expedition, they are of much later Extraction, being no older than News-Papers themselves. Mr. *Bailey*, the Etymologist, is of Opinion that their original Name was *Lies*, taken from the Papers which they took off the Press, which were generally such. Since therefore, My Brethren, we are both comprehended under the Title Devils, let us not be ashamed of our Name, but discharge our Office with Diligence: And then we may justly hope in Time to attain, as many of our Predecessors have done, to the Dignity of Printers, and to have an Opportunity of using others, as much like poor Devils, as we ourselves have been used by them, or as they and Authors are used by Booksellers. These are an upstart Profession, who have almost wholly ingrossed to themselves the selling of Books, which originally belonged solely to our Masters; and by this Means they are become theirs.

He then tells them, their Interest begins to revive, in the Revival of that of some of their Masters. For,

says he, many young, learned, publick-spirited Printers have undertaken to reprint, weekly, at a very reasonable rate, several Books, both original and translated; the Copies of which were purchased by Booksellers,

A and had been vended by them, as their Property, secured by an Act of Parliament, till the late Expiration of it. This Method of Weekly Publications allures Multitudes to peruse Books, into which they would otherwise never have looked; and it has

B had a miraculous Influence on some Booksellers themselves, inducing them to follow the Example by publishing in the same Manner, even at a cheaper Rate, and to sell a second Edition, corrected and revised, for much less than half the Price of the First. The C Dialogue concludes with the State of the several Weekly News-Papers.

D Then follows an Explication of the Figures in the Pictures: Among the rest, a Compositor is represented with the Head and Ears of an Ass; because they are called *Asses* by the Press-Men, by way of Return for their calling them *Hogs* and *Horses*, who are accordingly represented with those Faces. The Figure with the Head of a *Janus* may represent the Master-Printer, answerably to the two different Weekly Papers, he is supposed to print, but 'tis uncertain which is the *Whig* and which the *Tory* Face.

E F G This is the natural Explication, says *Bavius*, but some have put others upon them, among the rest a political one. Then he gives his own Conjecture; and the grand Figure he takes to be a Bookseller, who has Occasion for two Faces as much as other Traders. To a Customer, who asks how such a Book sells, he answers extremely well; but to the Author asking the same, very indifferently. Nay, they have often employed Persons to write Answers to Books printed for themselves, to make them sell the better; and sometimes an Author has been employed to answer himself.

The Curate of C——n's Answer to
Mr. A——F——'s Letter, versifi-
fy'd. (See p. 310.)

LET my ill manners you shoud speak on,
I bere begin, Mr. A——D——
And this punctilio being past,
To write of business now I'll baste.

As soon as yours, Sir, came to hand,
I forthwith sent, at your command,
The clerk on foot to A——d town,
From whence he brought the flowers down ;
All which I planted with great care,
And over each bumm'd a short prayer,
That they might thrive, and be in bloom,
When you to C——r——n shall come.

I must confess, without a han, Sir,
Had you sent with them, in the hamper,
Some bottles of my lord's good wine,
With cheshire cheese, and fitch of swine ;
I then the winter might rub o'er,
Much better than I've heretofore.
For twenty pounds a year, God wot,
Will not buy cloaths, and boil the pot :
And I can hardly make it do,
To keep out cold and hunger too.

Your servant W——ks, I truly say,
Works wondrous bard, both night and day, }
And dearly earns what you him pay.

N——w——d his promise doth neglect,
To fetch your wood, as you expect ;
And sev'rs, he'll not a cord bring home,
Unless he's paid before you come :
And, what is more, doth grinning say,
As he pays you for him to pray,
He thinks the reason is as good,
That you pay him for fetching wood.

I'll take great care, you well may think,
In brewing of your stock of drink :
For, as your butler, Sir, a cup,
When it is tapp'd, I hope to sup.

Your tenants sadly do complain,
That you their rents so bigg do strain ;
That tho' their crops are large, 'tis true,
They're not enough to pay your due.
I travel up and down all day,
And hardly can get time to pray ;
And tease the elves from morn till night,
Without receiving of a doit.
But hope, ere long, I shall prevail ;
Or else, will send them to a jail.

The sacred coin, you may depend,
I'll either carry, or will send,
To Mr. H——k——r, when I get it ;
Who will return't, and not forget it :
And not one farthing I'll purloin,
To buy a pint of ale or wine.
But griev'd I am, and often mourn,
At your deep sighs, at the return.
Five shillings for each hundred pounds !
Ah me ! how very sad it sounds !
How great the charge, six crowns, to bear,
From but six hundred pounds a year !

Last sunday, when the church was done,
I to John H——l——r freight did run,
Who told me, Mrs. R——ge won't give
The new tythe rent of ninety five :
And says, already you've undone her,
In raisng oft her rent upon her :
Therefore will quit the same to you,
And ne'er with it have more to do.

You know how much I am your slave,
And preach, and walk, and vaunt, and rave,
Your flock to feed, till almost spent ;
And eke to dun them for their rent.
Therefore, I hope, you don't suspect,
That I your busines should neglect ;
Who, as your curate, and your bailey,
Will do it faithfully and daily.

But hold ; one thing's quite out of head,
The church, well thought, the church, you said,
You'd leave to the church-wardens care :
To write of that, my pains I'll spare ;
And will conclude with adding this,
Your garden in good order is ;
And so am I : but needs must say,
In better should be ev'ry day,
If you'd add five pounds to my pay.

25

On the Death of a beloved WIFE.

Written by her Husband upon her Coffin.

WHILE pining anguish, wild despair,
Increase my pangs, prolong my care ;
Depriv'd of all my soul held dear,
Enchanting joy, and love sincere :
While round the gloomy scene's display'd,
And death still deepens ev'ry shade ;
Sad, silent, dark, the pomp of woe !
Shall sorrow's eye forbear to flow ?
Flow still, ye tears ! ye sighs, complain
— But sighs and tears alike are vain
See there all pale and dead she lies :
For ever flow my streaming eyes !
Fly Hymen with extinguish'd fires !
Fly nuptial bliss, and chaste desires !
Cleora's fled, the loveliest mind ;
Faith, sweetness, wit, together join'd !
— Dwell faith, and wit, and sweetnes, here !
O view the change, and drop a tear !
Once in these eyes each grace was seen,
And love and mildness shone serene :
Once soft persuasion tun'd her tongue,
As truth sincere, as sweet as song :
Once this cold hand could touch the lyre,
And ev'ry tender thought inspire :
Now sinking to its parent clay,
All chang'd the body seems to say ;
— Thus life, a shadow, fleets away !
O whisper still, thou voice divine !
Thine be the love, attention mine ;
And while this awful object lies
Expos'd before my weeping eyes,

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Teach me, some genius from on high,
Like her to live, like her to die ;
To emulate the paths she trod,
All humane, gen'rous, great and good !
Like her the rage of death to charm,
And ev'ry sting of pain disarm ;
Rise as she rose, a spotless soul,
Who aim'd at joys beyond the pole ;
And, raptur'd on the verge of day,
Smil'd to behold the shining way.

But hark ! the sadly-solemn bell
Sullenly sounds my last farewell.
Lo ! round the corse, the plaintive throng,
Slow moving, silent stalk along.
The torch, that lends its mournful light,
The mystic pray'r, the fun'ral rite,
The weeping friends, th' expecting ground,
The silent horror all around,
Have tempted sorrow from her cave ;
And now she rovers o'er the grave ;
Now sinks our hearts, impairs our eyes,
And bids a gen'ral groan arise ;
Exclaims that man was doom'd to mourn ;
And sits in pomp to guard the urn.

'Tis done ! — O ever dear, adieu !
Each tender name is lost in you.
Adieu ! thou once kind, lovely fair !
Soft spring of joy, relief from care !
O rest ! may love with ev'ry grace,
And ev'ry virtue guard the place !
While me receives the lonely bed,
Sad, prostrate, silent as the dead !
Reflexts I press the well-known place,
And vainly seek the dear embrace ;
While slow, and drear the minutes roll,
And anguish racks my inmost soul.

— But see ! what beav'ly pow'r serene
Darts gently thro' the gloomy scene ?
'Tis she ! ingliding from above,
The same her form, the same her love !

Weep'st thou, my dearest ? weep no more !
The transient scenes of life are o'er :
New worlds now open to my view ;
Bliss, knowledge, virtue, boundless, true !
Where souls with social raptures glow ;
While sin and vengeance reign below.
Hence nightly I, thy guardian pow'r,
For ever conscious of the hour
That join'd our hearts, descend to keep
My dearest charge ; to watch thy sleep ;
Hunt softer dreams ; to chase away
Black error's mist, and bright display
The form of virtue to thy sight ;
Dart o'er thy soul a stronger light ;
In reason's voice to whisper still ;
To purer bliss direct thy will ;
A beamy cloud around you throw,
And viewless guide you as you go.
Lo ! few short moments roll'd between,
I present change the darksome scene ;
Dispel the awful shades of death ;
And gently ease your parting breath ;
Glad sail you to the realms above,
Dear, blest, immortal as our love !

Thus while we leave the lifeless clay,
To some bright orb thy soul convey,
Where virtue, truth, and pleasure join ;
And raptur'd say, — This seat be thine !
Here knowledge great as soul can know,
Shall purge the errors learn'd below ;
Enlarge thy pow'rs, improve thy sight,
And shew thee truth in native light.
See there yon happy shades employ
Their hours in bliss and social joy ;
High-rais'd on virtue's eagle-wing,
The patriots act, the poets sing ;
With purer fires the lovers glow,
Than youth or sense inspire below.
Here join we then the kindred race,
That springs to meet our soft embrace ;
Or in some sweet sequester'd grove
Mix flame with flame, and love with love,
Hence wing'd by thought excursive fly
From orb to orb, and range the sky ;
View wisdom, pow'r, and goodness shine
Thro' nature's frame ; their source divine !
— O call these scenes to thy relief ;
Bright future scenes ! and calm thy grief :
Live happy ; nourish still the love,
That blest on earth, and joins our souls above.
She spake, she smil'd, she soar'd away ;
While comfort glanc'd a healing ray.

On the Death of Mr. Wilks.

In Congreve's dismal scene of yawning tomb,*
Where bloodless spectres met, ere spring of day,
Drums, fiddles, truncheons, billetedoux, and plumes,
Lutes, laurels, racks, in wild confusion lay ;
And all the lumber of the player's trade,
A strange, confus'd, and useless Chaos made.
Here sat the Genius of the British stage,
Her bosom loose, her unbound tresses strew,
The sickly taste of a corrupted age
She wept not — but her Heroes dead.
Porter and Booth she number'd in the train,
And wept her honours lost, but wept in vain.
Their various glories she compar'd in song,
Judicious Barry she with Porter join'd ;
Old Betterton, and Booth with silver tongut,
Employ'd at once her grief, and fill'd her mind ;
Grateful to Oldfield's sweet, much-boun'rd shade,
For matchless pleasure matchless grief she paid.
Thus did her grief her tuneful tongue employ,
When o'er the place a blasting gust there flew,
That bore this voice — "farewell, all manly joy !
“ And ah ! true British comedy, adieu !
“ Wilks is no more ! ” — the genius dropt bewit.
She fell — the rest the grieving muse supplies.
Unhappy genius of the British stage,
Now thou art fall'n indeed — to rise no more ;
Nature will not forsake her friend in age,
But with her Wilks now treads th'elyian shore ;
Farewell, O born with ev'ry art to please,
Politeness, grace, gentility, and ease.

* Vide Mourning Bride.

What can the peerless Cibber do alone,
 'Mongst bodies so opake, so bright a ray?
 Like life, 'midst heaps of uninformed stone,
 He shews the wileness of the neigbb'ring clay :
 So shines the moon upon the sable night,
 Unable to reflect her glorious light.

Now, Rich, pursue with speed thy mimick task,
 Now thy new fabrick rises to the day,
 Inform it with thy spirit of grotesque,
 And bid the genius laugh her cares away :
 Tho' not so nobly, let us still excel,
 And Harlequin exert his magick spell.

At that the Genius rais'd ber languid eyes,
 And starting forth, ' Nor be that all she said ;
 ' A Quin, a Younger, and a Hipp'sley rise,
 ' To cheer the gloom that o'er my realm is spread ;
 ' Be it their task to prop the falling stage,
 ' And make sense please, when Cibber's lost in age.'

In Laudem Ignorantiae.

O Ignorance! tho' knowledge hates thy name,
 And scholars count thy badge their greatest
 shame,
 Wide is thy rule; no part of earth is free
 Where thousands do not bosome pay to thee.
 Knowledge, with all her arts and pow'r, does find
 Ignorance governs most of human kind.
 The populace admire thy gentle sway,
 And hate the laws of knowledge to obey.
 The arts and sciences give them offence,
 And they are happy in their ignorance.
 Free from the subtle statesman's cares they live,
 And are content with what kind beav'n will
 give. [then gaze ;
 Honour's bright spbere may sometimes make
 But they are never lost in honour's maze.
 Unknowing how to rive, they mind it not ;
 And never fear to suffer for a plot.
 Rural affairs they know, but learning hate ;
 And think it useless in the church and state.
 Their thoughts are busy about humble things,
 And they more happy are than potent kings.
 While spirits more refin'd, from day to day,
 With too much thought make life too fast decay.
 Eager to know what is above their reach,
 For empty visions their great souls they stretch.
 When ebbing life is spent, they find, too late,
 Knowledge is planted in the future state :
 That what they hop'd to find on earth, they want,
 And, after all their pains, are ignorant.
 The scholar, and the dunce, at death, will find,
 Virtue did, more than knowledge, grace the mind.

On the Liberty of the Press.

IN good queen Anna's days, when Tories
 reign'd,
 And the just liberty of press restrain'd,
 Sad Whigs complain'd in doleful notes and sundry,
 O liberty, O virtue, O my country!

But when themselves had reach'd the day of grace,
 They chang'd their principles, as well as place.
 From messengers secure no printer lies,
 They take composers, pret's-men, devils, flies.
 What means this change? The sum of all the story's,
 Tories depr'e are Whigs, and Whigs in pow'r
 are Tories.

An ODE on his Majesty's Birth-Day, by Colley Cibber, Esq;

LET there be light! [beav'n;
 Such was at once the word and work of
 When, from the void of universal night,
 Free nature sprung to the creator's sight,
 And day to glad the now-born world was giv'n.
 Air. Succeeding days to ages roll'd,
 And every age some wonder told:
 At length arose this glorious morn!
 When, to extend his bounteous pow',
 High beav'n announced, this instant hour
 The best of monarchs shall be born!
 Born to protect and bless the land!
 And while the laws his people form,
 His scepter glories to confirm,
 Their wishes are his sole command.
 The word that form'd the world
 In vain had made mankind;
 Unless his passions to restrain
 Almighty wisdom had design'd,
 Sometimes a William, or a George should reign !
 Yet farther, Britons, cast your eyes,
 Behold a long succession rise
 Of future fair felicities.
 Air. Around the royal table spread,
 See how the beauteous branches shine!
 Sprung from the fertile genial bed
 Of glorious George and Caroline.
 While beav'n with bounteous band
 Has so enrich'd her store;
 When shall this promis'd land
 In royal heirs be poor?
 All we can farther ask, or beav'n bestow,
 Is, that we long this happiness may know.
 Air. While o'er our vanquish'd hearts alone
 Our peaceful prince would greatly reign,
 He binds obedience to his throne,
 And haughty Britain bugs her chain.
 Her jealous sons, in George secure,
 A happier state than freedom boasts;
 For while his kind commands allure,
 Freedom in hearts resign'd is lost.
 Air. Sing, joyous Britons, sing
 The glorious natal day
 That gave, with such a king,
 So great, so mild a sway.
 Chorus. His realms around
 Diffuse the sound!
 From ports to fleets the jovial cannon play,
 Till ev'ry peaceful shore
 Receives the rolling roar,
 And joins the joy that crowns the day.

The GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

OCTOBER, 1732.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.



HE Conde de Montejo, Ambassador from the Court of Spain, passed thro' this City with a splendid Train, to his House in Jermyn-

Street, St. James's. This Minister, with his Lady, were brought over from Calais in the Hound, one of the new-built Sloops, Cap. George Sclater, to whom his Excellency was pleased to make a Present of a Gold Snuff-Box of 70*l.* Value, and also gave very handsomely to the Sailors.

The Corpse of Robert Wilks, Esq; the celebrated Actor, was carried from his late Dwelling-House in Bow-street, Covent-Garden, about 12 at Night, and decently interred in the Parish-Church of St. Paul's Covent-Garden: The Funeral was very private, according to his own Desire. The Gentlemen of the Chapel-Royal voluntarily attended at the Ceremony, and performed a fine Anthem, to shew their Regard to his Memory. (See p. 317.)

Clifford William Phillips, Esq; and Capt. Wilkinson, two of the Committee of the Charitable Corporation, found three Books belonging to Mr. Thompson, concealed in a Cieling of their House on Laurence-Pountney-Hill; one was a Ledger of the whole Affair from the Time of his Entrance into that Office to the Day of his going off.

THURSDAY, 5.

The Spanish Ambassador went to Kensington, was introduced to his Majesty, and delivered his Credentials. He was afterwards introduced to the Queen.

A A Court of Common-Council was held at Guild-Hall, in which a Bill was read for levying on the Inhabitants of the City, upwards of 2400*l.* for supporting the London Work-House.

MONDAY, 9.

B The thirteen following Malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. John Drew, alias Johnson, William Flemming, Benjamin Loveday alias Lovejoy, Richard Griffith, Edward Dalton, Charles Patrick alias Captain Cartouch, William Mead, Vyner White, John Vaughan, Edward Perkins, John Macgrady, John Bumpus, and William Shelton the Apothecary; Joseph Powis having been reprieved from Execution for seven Days. The eleven first were conveyed from Newgate to the Tree in four Carts, Bumpus in a

C Mourning Coach, and Shelton in a Hackney one. Griffith made a Speech to the People as soon as he was in the Cart, declaring himself innocent of the Murder of Waller, for which he was to suffer; he also took the Sacrament upon the same, and perfisted in it to the last; and Edward Perkins threw a Letter amongst the Populace. Joseph Powis was executed the Monday following. The five others

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others were reprieved in order for Transportation. *Lewis de Vic* and *Paul Cray* to have Liberty to transport themselves into any foreign Kingdom. (See p. 312.)

His Majesty has been pleased to grant his Commission to the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty, empowering them to erect a Corporation for the Relief of the poor Widows of Sea-Officers; which Corporation is to consist of the Lords of the Admiralty for the Time being, the Commissioners of the Navy and Victualling-Office for the Time being, and so many of the eldest Captains and Lieutenants in the Navy, &c. Each Officer in the Navy is at his Pleasure to sign towards it; those that sign are to pay 3d. per Pound out of their Pay *per Ann.* and those that do not sign are excluded the Benefit. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant for the promoting so good a Design 10,000l. and the Lords of the Admiralty have signed in order to promote it; as have the Commissioners of the Navy and Victualling. The said Fund will be settled thus: An Admiral's Widow to have 50l. *per Ann.* a Captain's 40l. a Lieutenant's 30l. and all other Officers Widows 20l. each. There being an Officers Chest at Chatham, which they pay to monthly, the same will be taken into this Corporation, and the Widows who are on that Chest will be allowed as mentioned.

It having been humbly represented to his Majesty by Mr. Baron *Thompson*, Recorder of the City of London, that his Majesty's Bounty of 100l. directed by Proclamation to be paid for apprehending and convicting any Highwayman or Street-Robber, who hath committed the Fact within five Miles of London, hath been a Temptation to wicked and profligate Persons to make a Trade of Prosecutions for the Sake of so large a Reward, whereby it may be feared many Per-

juries will happen, and innocent Lives be brought to Destruction thro' this most infamous Practice; his Majesty, in tender Compassion to his People, and an Abhorrence of such abominable Wickedness, hath been most graciously pleased to order, that the granting of his Majesty's said Royal Bounty be left for the future entirely subject to the Discretion of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor for the Time being, and of the Judge who shall have tried the Convicts, by whom the issuing of such Rewards shall be allowed or disallowed on every several Conviction, as they shall see Cause from the Nature of the Crime, and from the Merits of the Prosecution.

FRIDAY, 13.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the four following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *John Jenkins*, for Burglary, and stealing a Quantity of Brass and Pewter; *Richard Marshal*, for robbing of Justice Robe; *John Booker*, for cutting off a Gentlewoman's Pocket; and *Katherine Saunders*, for robbing her Master's Lodgings in the *Temple*. Two were burnt in the Hand, three order'd to be whipt, and 22 for Transportation. An Order was stuck up at the Sessions-House by Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, that all Prisoners acquitted, should be discharged without paying Fees.

At the Election of a Mayor at *Chester*, the Candidates being Alderman *Johnson* and Alderman *Ellams*, supported by the *Grovenor* Interest; and Alderman *Mainwaring* and Alderman *Bennet*, set up by Mr. *Brereton* and Mr. *Manley*; there was the greatest Mobbing that had been known for many Years, about admitting a Number of honorary Free-men, &c. Alderman *Johnson* carried it.

TUESDAY, 17.

This Night was chosen the Ballot taken at the *York-Buildings House*,
on

on the following Question, mov'd and carried at a general Court on Thursday the 12th Instant: That in order to pay and discharge the Debts of this Company, the Scheme now read and debated Paragraph by Paragraph, with the Additions and Amendments made thereto by this Court, shall be put in Execution; and that the Governor and Court of Assistants for the Time being, together with the Trustees, are, by the Authority of this General Court, impowered to make the several Calls, apply the Money, allow the Discounts, and to do every Act and Thing as is by the said Scheme with the Additions and Amendments prescribed and required, and to take Advice of Counsel, in order to settle and secure in the best Manner the Distribution of the Produce of the Estates of this Company in *England* and *Scotland* for the Purposes mention'd in the said Scheme, and that they print the said Scheme with the Additions and Amendments as they now stand. And upon Examination of the Glasses the Votes were found to be as follow, *viz.* For the Question 348, against the Question 145.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen pass'd an Order, that the Bodies of all Prisoners that die in *Newgate*, shall be deliver'd to their Friends to be buried as soon as the Coroner's Jury have sat on the same, without paying the usual Fees taken by the Goaler and Jury, and that the Goaler shall take no Fee or Reward, and the Expences of the Coroner's Jury to be defrayed by the Sheriffs. They also agreed to an Order for the like Purpose to be observ'd by the Keepers of *Ludgate* and the two Compters.

FRIDAY, 20.

A Country-like Gentleman came to the *Dolphin-Inn* without *Bishopsgate*, and hang'd himself in a Room; it is unknown at present, who he is, or from whence he came: He

left these two Lines upon the Table in the Room, which, compared with some Writings in his Pocket, proves to be his own Hand.

*From wicked and deceitful Men,
A broken Heart, and a distract'd Brain.*

SUNDAY, 22.

At a Dissenting Congregation in *Paul's Alley* near *Barbican*, a Collection was made for the poor Protestant *Salzburgers*, forc'd out of their Country for their Religion; amounting to about 60l.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. together with several of the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, went in a Body to wait upon his Excellency the *Conde Montejo*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of *Spain*, at his House in *Jermyn-street*, on Occasion of the News they received a Day or two ago by a Ship from *Campechy*, that the King of *Spain's* Orders were come to *Vera Cruz* for the *South-Sea Company's* Factor to depart that Place in 4 Months Time; because his Majesty's Ship *Deal-Castle*, Capt. *Aubin*, had seiz'd a *Spanish* Register Ship, by Way of a Reprize: His Excellency received them in a most courteous and polite Manner, and promis'd to write instantly to his Court upon this Subject: The said Directors have also presented a Memorial to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle* upon the same Subject.

THURSDAY, 26.

Sixty eight Men and 50 Women, Felons convict, were carried from *Newgate* to *Black-Fryars*, and put on board a Lighter, in order to be carry'd down the River, to be ship'd on board the *Cæsar*, off of *Deptford*, for Transportation to *Virginia*.

MONDAY, 30.

This being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth-Day, there was a great Appearance of the Nobility and Foreign Ministers at Court, to compliment his Majesty, who then enter'd into the 50th Year of his Age.

Age. The same was also observed throughout the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, with great Rejoicings.

John Barber, Esq; Lord-Mayor elect, went up with the usual State to the *Exchequer Bar* at *Westminster*, and was sworn Lord Mayor of *London* for the Year ensuing, with the accustom'd Ceremony. His Lordship afterwards went to a magnificent Entertainment provided at *Guildhall*; at which were present several of the Judges, &c. And the Evening was concluded with a Ball.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Mark Johnson presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Living of *Knewl* in the County and Diocese of *Lincoln*, void by the Resignation of the last Incumbent.

Mr. John Wilson, to the Rectory of *Alford* in the County of *Surrey*, and Diocese of *Chichester*.

Mr. Pilkington appointed Chaplain to the Lord Mayor Elect.

Dr. Holmes of St. *John's-College* in *Oxford*, elected Vice-Chancellor of that University, in the room of *Dr. Butler*.

Thomas Mountgatryd, D. D. presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of *Lofthouse* in the County and Diocese of *York*, void by the Resignation of the last Incumbent.

Mr. James Norton, to the Vicarage of St. *Leonard* in *Wallingford*, *Berks*, void by the Promotion of the last Incumbent.

The Bishop of *London* has presented *Mr. Cartwright* to the Rectory of *Hornsey* in *Middlesex*.

The Bishop of *Durham* has presented *Mr. Stillingfleet* to the Rectory of *Bishops Weremouth* in that Diocese.

Mr. John Sandish, A. B. to the Vicarage of *Suddington*, in the County of *Leicester*, void by the Resignation of the last Incumbent.

The Lord Bishop of *London* appointed *Mr. Boleander* to be Chaplain of the *Lutheran Church* at *St. James's*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

The Duke of St. *Alban's*, Constable of *Windsor-Castle* and Lord Warden of the Forest, appointed *Richard Aldworth*, Esq; his Lieutenant and Deputy-Warden, in the room of the Hon. *Francis Negus*, Esq; deceas'd.

Edward Burton, Esq; made Receiver-General of his Majesty's Revenues in *Wales*.

Solomon Asbley, Esq; Chosen Governor of the Copper-Miners, and *Peter Hartopp*, Esq; Deputy Governor.

Thomas Walker, of *Wimbledon*, in *Surrey*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Customs, appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's Crown-Land Revenue, in the room of *Exton Sayer*, L. L. D. deceas'd.

Thomas Parr, of *Datchet* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; appointed Receiver-General of the Land-Tax and Duty on Houses for the said County, in the room of *Williams Hartley*, Esq; who resign'd.

George Earl of Cholmondeley, appointed Governor of *Guernsey*, in the room of Lieutenant-General *Harvey*, deceas'd.

Col. *Edward Montagu*, Governor of *Hull*, in the room of the Earl of *Cholmondeley*.

Capt. *John Preston*, Town-Major of *Gibraltar*, in the room of Capt. *Robert Johnston*.

The Earl of *Strathmore*, Captain of a Company in Brigadier-General *Barrel's* Regiment of Foot, in the room of Capt. *Gerard Leighton*, deceas'd.

Mr. Locke, Brother to Sir *John Locke*, chose Husband to the *Turkey Company*.

Richard Bignion, Esq; appointed by the Directors of the *E. India Company* to be Governor of *Fort St. George* in the *East Indies*, in the room of *George Morton Pitt*, Esq; who is ordered home.

Captain

Captain James Cornwall, Brother to *Velters Cornwall*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Herefordshire*, made Commander of the *Success*, a sixth Rate of twenty Guns, in the room of Capt. *Brand*, who resigned.

The Earl of *Loudon*, a Peer of *North Britain*, made a Cornet in the Hon. Col. *Campbell's* Regiment of Dragoons.

Christopher Montague, *John Whet-ham*, *Roger Gale*, *Charles Polhill*, *John Fowle*, *Thomas Wyld*, *James Vernon*, *Robert Eyre*, and *Humphry Thayer*, Esqs; made Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise in *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

The Countess of *Albemarle*, safely deliver'd of a Daughter.

The Earl of *Portmore*, married to the Dutchess of *Leeds*.

The Rev. Dr. *Wright*, Rector of *Christ-Church*, *Spittle-Fields*, married to Miss *Mertins*, a young Lady of 6000*l.* Fortune, and Niece to Sir *George Mertins*, late Lord Mayor of *London*, deceas'd.

Mr. *Lechmere*, Cousin and Heir to the late Lord *Lechmere*, and Grandson to Mr. Auditor *Foley*, to Miss *Charlton*, Daughter of Sir *Blunden Charlton*, of *Ludford* in the County of *Hereford*, Bart. and Niece to the Lord *Foley*.

The Dutchess of *Rutland* safely brought to Bed of a Daughter, at her Seat of *Beaver-Castle* in *Yorkshire*.

Lieutenant *Lake*, belonging to a first Rate Man of War, married to Mrs. *Mary Woodgate* of *Sevenoak* in *Kent*, a Lady of 5000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. *Jeremiah Harman*, an eminent *Hamburg* Merchant, married at the *Bull and Mouth Meeting-House* in St. *Martin's Le Grand*, to a Daughter of Mr. *Jonathan Gurnell*, an eminent *Irish* Merchant, a Fortune of 5000*l.*

Mr. *Wm. Standart*, jun: an eminent Merchant of this City, to the Daughter of *Charles Perrot*, Esq; a Lady of 7000*l.* Fortune.

John Courtney, Esq; Governor of *Surat* in the *East-Indies*, to a Widow Lady of *Yorkshire*, with a very considerable Fortune.

The Wife of Sir *Michael Newton*, Representative in Parliament for *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*, safely delivered of a Son, at his House in *Burlington-street*.

The Dutchess of *Devonshire*, safely deliver'd of a Son, at the Duke's House in *Piccadilly*.

There was an Account from *Turin*, that the Countess of *Essex* was safely delivered there of a Son and Heir.

The Earl of *Deloraine* married to the Relict of ——*Hearfon*, Esq; a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, and the Daughter of ——*Lister*, of *Burwell* in the same County, Esq;

Sir *William Humble*, of *Thorpe Underwood* in *Northamptonshire*, Bart. to Miss *Vane*, one of the Daughters of the Lord *Barnard*.

Philip Mitchel, Esq; a young Gentleman lately arrived from the *East-Indies*, and Nephew to the Lady *Matthews of Twickenham*, to a young Lady of 4000*l.* Fortune.

James Manwairing, Esq; to Miss *Mills*, a Lady of 8000*l.*

Miss *Manwairing*, Sister to the aforesaid Gentleman, of 6000*l.* Fortune, to *William Branson*, Esq;

Mr. *Wicks*, an eminent Brewer in *Whitecross-street*, to Mrs. *Ireland* of *Mile-End*, a Widow Gentlewoman of 10000*l.* Fortune.

Dr. *John Cook*, of *Leigh* in *Essex*, to Miss *Elizabeth Bradley*, of that Place, a young Gentlewoman of a handsome Fortune.

DEATHS.

The Lady *Cockburne*, eldest Sister to the Earl of *Denbigh*, and Wife of Dr. *Cockburne*.

—*Ridley*

—Ridley, Esq; Steward to the Dutches Dowager of Marlborough.

Richard Nelson, Esq; at his Seat near Richmond.

The Lord Lewisham, Son to the Earl of Dartmouth, at his House in Holles-street near Cavendish-Square.

The Wife of George Harrison, Esq; Member of Parliament for Hertford.

Capt. Hays, an old experienc'd Officer, at his House at Charing-Cross.

The Rev. Mr. Gwyn, Lecturer of St. Mary Hill near Billingsgate.

Wm. Duncombe, Esq; at Barley-End near Ivingoe in Bucks.

The Wife of — Miles, Esq; at Hamstead: She was Daughter of Sir Tbo. Lane, formerly Lord Mayor of London.

The Lady Boynton, Relict of Sir Griffith Boynton, at her House in Great Ormond-street.

George Duckett, Esq; one of the nine Commissioners of his Majesty's Excise.

Capt. Alexander Hamilton, at his House on College-Hill.

Leicester Martin, of Ipswich in Suffolk, Esq;

Mr. Henry Sandford, formerly an eminent Spanish Merchant, at his House at Hamstead.

Wm. Temple, Esq; at his Lodgings in Pall-Mall.

— Knott, Esq; of Worcestershire, at his Lodgings in Fuller's Rents.

Allan, Lord Catheart, at his Seat at Catheart near Air, in Scotland, in the 85th Year of his Age. He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his Son, Col. Charles Catheart, Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

Bennet, Earl and Baron of Harborough in the County of Leicester, Viscount Sherard of Stapleford in the same, and Baron of Le Trim in Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Rutland, Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chaces and Warrens North of Trent. He died at his House in Brewer-

Street near Golden-Square, after a most tedious Illness.

The Lady Northcote, Relict of Sir Henry Northcote, Bart. near Barnstable in Devonshire.

Sir George Cook of Wheatley Bart. at his Seat near Doncaster in Yorkshire.

Thomas Skinner, Esq; one of the Coal-Meters of this City.

— Ewer, Esq; at Richmond.

Joseph Brown of Shepton Mallet, in the County of Somerset, Esq;

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

William Stanier, Thomas Jones, and Richard Prestland, of Shrewsbury, Drapers and Co-partners.

Joseph Reynolds, late of the City of Bristol, Vintner.

Thomas Kemp, of Chester, Victualler.

Joseph Cotton, of Highbate in Middlesex, Brewer.

Henry Monger, of Lad-Lane, London, Broker and Chapman.

John Whitehead, of the Parish of Sidwells in the County of the City of Exon, Distiller.

John Stevens of Fenchurch Street, London, Merchant.

Thomas Sanders, of the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in Middlesex, Mercer.

George Jackson, late of Ratcliff-Highway, in Middlesex, Apothecary.

George Barton, late of Huntingdon, Bookseller and Carrier.

William Wood, late of Southwark, Founder.

James Bealey, of Hornchurch in Essex, Chapman.

John Beaumont, late of St. John's in Middlesex, Distiller and Chapman.

William Wheeler, late of Shoreham in Kent, Malster.

Asher Levy, of Throgmorton-street, London, Merchant.

Philip Hall, of Gray's-Inn Passage in the Parish of St. George the Martyr in Middlesex, Victualler.

William Barnes, of Whitechaple in Middlesex, Tobacconist.

D d d

FROM

FROM Lisbon. That they had received the following most dreadful News, viz. That what they call a Thunderbolt had penetrated thro' the Tower of *Campo Mayor* (on the Frontiers next Spain, in the Province of *Alantejo*, and well garrison'd) in which a Magazine of Powder and warlike Stores were kept, there being then in it 570 Arroves of Gunpowder, each weighing 32lb. English, 4000 Shells filled, &c. which the Lightning set Fire to, by which the greatest Part of the City was laid in Ruins, no more than the one Half of two Streets being left standing; above 1000 Persons were miserably shatter'd and torn, and many deem'd incurable. The Number buried under the Rubbish was unknown; only 300 had been dug up.

From *Constantinople*. That every Thing there seem'd ripe for a new Insurrection; that the People were put into continual Frights by the Sedition of the Carriage and Insolence of the Janizaries; and that the Grand Seignior was assembling an Army of 30,000 Men at the City Gates, for his own Security, in which Body there was not to be one Janizary.

From *Seville*. The Court has given Orders for embarking 16 Companies of Grenadiers, two Battalions of the Regiment of *Arragon*, and 4000 Horse, immediately for *Oran*; from whence they write, that the Moorish Army before that Place was augmented to 40000 Men.

From *Franforn*. The Accounts received here, for these 10 or 12 Days past, of the Damage sustained in several Parts of Franconia, but chiefly near the *Tauber* and the *Main*, by Floods and Inundations, surpass all Imagination. At *Wertheim*, 25 Houses were born down and washed quite away; one Side of the Great Hospital, built of Stone, was carried away by the Force of the Water, together with the Church; and in that Place alone, above 200 Tons of Wine were destroyed. At *Schwabach*, one of the best Towns in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg-Anspach*, Part of the

strong thick Town-Wall, and the whole Tower where the Gunpowder was kept, were forced to give Way to the Torrent, which raged under as well as above Ground; and the Fall of that Tower made the most frightful Crash that ever was heard. In some Places, as *Bischofshiem*, &c. the Water rose quite to the Roofs of the Houses, and drowned Man and Beast: Nay the very wild Beasts could not escape. Household Goods, and Furniture of all Sorts; Corn, Wine, Beer, and other Provisions; Houses, Barns, Walls, Mills, Stone-Bridges, &c. were born down, mix'd altogether; and beat to pieces: Gardens, Fields, Meadows, and Vineyards were in some Places two Yards thick in Mud and Sand, and great Trees torn up by the Roots: Many Fields and Meadows are half covered with dead Bodies of Men and Beasts; others with the Fragments of Houses, Furniture, Planks, the Wheels of Mills, &c. Abundance of dead Bodies were found clinging to the Boughs of Trees, some even in Bushes, and others hanging to the Wheels of Water-Mills. Ships and other Vessels, Ship-Mills, Floats of Timber, &c. lying upon the Rivers, were carryed quite away.

From *Madrid*. The Preparations for a considerable Armament both by Sea and Land, are carrying on with great Vigour thro' this Monarchy, and 'tis reckon'd they will be finish'd by next Spring. The Army which is to be assembled against that Time, will amount to 40,000 Men; every Parish in the Kingdom being to furnish five Men, to recruit the old Regiments, and to form new. 'Tis written from *Cadiz*, that four French Men of War were arrived there, belonging to a Company erected in *France*, to fish up the Effects of the Ships of the Spanish Flota destroy'd at *Vigo*, in the Year 1702, by Virtue of the Permission they have obtained from his Catholick Majesty, in Consideration of an Indulto of 15 per Cent. of all the Effects they shall so fish up.

Priest

Towards the End of the Month.

S T O C K S.

\$ Sea	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 a $\frac{1}{3}$	Afric.	37
-Bonds	2 9,	10	Royal Aff.	104
-Annu.	109,	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lon. ditto	13 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank	149 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	Y. Build.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 4
-Circ.	4l.	12 6 a 15	3 p.C.	99 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
Mil. Bank	113 $\frac{1}{2}$		Eng Copper l.	2 1
India	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Welsh dit.	1l. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
-Bonds l.	4 6,	3, 4 a 5	Equivalent	110 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amft.	35 1	Bilboa	42 $\frac{3}{8}$
D. Sight	34 10	Leghorn	50 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Rotter.	35 3	Genoa	53 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hamb.	34 1 a 2	Venice	49
P. Sight	32 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lisb.	5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Bourd'uf	31 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	Oport.	5 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	Antw.	35 5
Madrid	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	Dublin	11 a $\frac{1}{4}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat	21 26	Oates	9 13 6
Rye	14 16	Tares	16 18
Barley	13 16	Pease	20 23
H. Beans	14 18 6	H. Pease	14 15 6
P. Malt	13 22	B. Malt	12 16 6

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 2l. 10s. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron	25 to 26 half	Sugar Powder best	54 a 59s.	Manna 18d. a 4s.
New Hops per Hun.	1.5 a 7l. 5s.	Ditto second Sort	46 a 50s.	Majstick white 4s. 6d.
Old Hops	4l. 0os. a 5l.	Loaf Sugar doubleref.	8d. half agd.	Opium 11s.
Rape Seed	10l. a 10 10	Ditto single refine	56s. a 64s.	Quicksilver 4s. 3d.
Lead the Fodder	19 Hun. 1 half on board, 15 a 15l. 10s.	Grocery Wares by the lb.		Rhubarb 25 a 30s.
Tin in Blocks	4l.	Cinamon	7s. 8d.	Sarsaparilla 3s. 6d.
Ditto in Bars	4l. 2s.	Cloves	9s. 1d.	Saffron English 26s.
Copper Eng.	best 5l. 5s.	Mace	15s. od.	Wormseeds 3s. a 4s.
Ditto ordinary	4l. 16s. a 5l.	Nutmegs	8s. 7d.	Balsam Copaiwa 2s. 10d.
Ditto Barbary	70 a 8cl.	Sugar Candy white	14d. a 18d.	Balsam of Gilead 18s.
Iron of Bilboa	14l. 10s. per Ton.	Ditto brown	6d.	Hypocacuanæ 6s. a 7s.
Ditto of Sweden	15l. 10s.	Pepper for home consump.	16d.	Ambergreece per oz. 14s.
Tallow	40s.	Ditto for Exportation	12d. half	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Country Tallow	38s. 6d.	Tea Bobea fine	10s. a 12s.	Oporto red per Pipe 36l.
Cochineal	17s. 6d.	Ditto ordinary	10s.	Ditto white 24l.
Grocery Wares by the C.		Ditto Congo	10 a 14s.	Lisbon red 30l.
Raisins of the S. new	29s.	Ditto Pekoe	14 a 16s.	Ditto white 26l.
Ditto Malaga Frailes	20s.	Ditto Green fine	10 a 13s.	Sherry 26l.
Ditto Smirna new none		Ditto Imperial	9 a 12s.	Canary new 30l.
Ditto Alicante none		Ditto Hyson	30 a 35s.	Ditto old 36l.
Ditto Lipra new none		Drugs by the lb.		Florence 3l.
Ditto Belvedera none		Balsam Peru	16s.	French red 30l. a 40l.
Currants new	40 a 42s.	Cardamoms	3s. 3d.	Ditto white 20l.
Prunes French none		Campbire refin'd	16s.	Mountain Malaga old 24l.
Figs none		Crabs Eyes	2s. 8d.	Ditto new 20 a 21l.
		Jallop	3s. 2d.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. a 6s. 8d.
				Rum of Jam. 7s.
				Ditto Lew. Islands 6s. 4d. 6s. 10d.
				The

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